

# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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*The articles in the Review Department are not excerpts, but condensations of the original articles specially re-written by the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST. The articles from Foreign Periodicals are prepared by our own Translators.*

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

NOTEWORTHY among the interesting and valuable articles which we this week lay before our readers are the following:

*The Bering Sea Question.* This is a continuation of Mr. Tracy's argument, the introduction to which appeared in our last issue. This week the property rights of the United States in the fur seal are clearly set forth.

*Mr. Cleveland's Tasks and Opportunities.* In this paper Mr. Adams gives reasons tending to show that except in the matter of reform of the Civil Service—in which Mr. Cleveland has an exceptional opportunity to set an example not to be ignored by his successors—the new President will not be able to accomplish anything of special moment during his administration.

*The Trans-Caspian Railroad* (translated from the German, illustrated). The writer calls a ten-days journey from Vienna to the gates of Bokhara a realized fable of modern enterprise, and tells how it came about.

*Wheels, Work, and Wages.* Under this alliterative title, the author discusses with ability some well-worn problems, and points out the manner in which they ought to be solved, while failing to indicate any practical road to present solution.

*Will Socialism Remedy Present Social Ills?* This is an argument against the doctrines of Socialism as the writer finds them. He evidently does not belong to the class which Socialism would lift up, and is not pleased with the thought of being brought down by it.

*A Modern Reformer* (translated from the Scandinavian) gives a Finnish author's view of Paul Desjardins and his ideas, prominent among which is the thought that a man should not be judged by his deeds, but by his purposes.

*George Eliot* (translated from the German). In this able essay, the writer calls special attention to one of the special characteristics of the subject: her defense of the highest rights of woman.

*"Falstaff" and the New Italian Opera* reviews the history of opera in Italy; praises Verdi's "Otello," and pronounces his "Falstaff" a masterpiece—a work for all time; but says that at present it will have to seek for perfect and intelligent appreciation elsewhere than in Italy.

*Friedrich Nietzsche's Philosophy and Its Dangers* (translated from the German). This is a second paper on the subject, criticising sharply the so-called "philosophy" of Nietzsche, the only merit of which seems to be that it is "dangerous" and "absurd."

In *The Recent Eclipse*, Sir R. S. Ball, the most eminent of English astronomers, discourses in a popular vein concerning the total eclipse of the sun on April 16th last, and explains the problems which astronomers expect to solve through the careful observations made of the phenomenon.

*The Star-Worshippers* (translated from the Russian) is a discursive but interesting and highly poetic account of the writer's experience among the Arabs of the desert and other Orientals.

*The Jubilee of the Free Church of Scotland* (translated from the French) tells in a very interesting way of the organization of the Free Presbyterian Church in Scotland, and of the causes which led up to it.

## Reviews of the World.

### POLITICAL.

#### THE BERING SEA QUESTION.

THE HON. B. F. TRACY, EX-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

*North American Review, New York, May.*

#### II.

#### OUR PROPERTY RIGHTS IN THE FUR SEAL.

NO substantial interference with the seal industry occurred prior to 1886, when a few Canadian poachers for the first time openly entered Bering Sea for the purpose of hunting the seals found in the waters surrounding the islands. The practice has since continued with steadily-increasing activity. The poachers slaughter alike, male and female, young and old. As the breeding bulls do not leave the islands, this indiscriminate killing tells most heavily on the females. The death of each mother means the extinction of three lives, her own and those of the new-born calf awaiting her return on the island, and of the unborn offspring which has only lately been conceived. Thousands of calves die annually because their mothers are ruthlessly slaughtered while searching for food that is to give them strength to nurse their young. It is an annual massacre of mothers and their little ones for the commercial profit of the poachers, and it is tenfold more fatal to seal-life by the method pursued. For it must be remembered that these seals are not killed by clubbing, harpooning, or catching with a hook, but by shooting them as they appear at the surface. Hence vast numbers of those shot are lost, and the number taken represents but a small part of the killed. If the number taken by poachers can reach 28,000 as in 1891, what must be the number killed and left behind? It is said, that they lose five out of every six shot. Depredations of 1886 and the following years reduced the number allowed to be killed on the islands, under the lease, from 100,000 to 60,000, and of this number only 21,000 could be killed in 1890. Already we are advised that sixty-seven vessels are ready to engage in their unlawful work during the coming season, as against forty-nine last year. Unless this poaching can be suppressed, the extermination of the seal at an early date is certain.

It is obvious that the United States has an immense interest at stake in the future of the fur seal; and that the preservation of the species concerns all mankind. But the matter we are now considering is one solely of right. The questions are:

*First*—What right of property has the United States in the fur seal of the Alaskan Islands?

*Second*—In what way and to what extent can this property-right be protected and enforced?

That the seals while on the Pribylof Islands are the property of the United States can scarcely be questioned. The law of nature fixes an inchoate property in all animals *ferae naturae* in the owner of the territory where they are found. The owner of the soil is the owner of the animal. This principle has found expression in Roman, Scandinavian, and Saxon law.

We have spoken of this as an inchoate right because, although it was exclusive enough on the territory, the nomadic habits of wild animals give it a merely transitory character,

unless, in some way, the ownership was asserted. This assertion of ownership found expression in reduction to possession, which, when united to the inchoate right vested, *ratione soli*, in the proprietor of the land, gave a complete title. The reduction to possession took an infinite variety of forms. Actual confinement, by an inclosure, or otherwise, was not necessary to establish this reduction to possession by which ownership became complete. Thus doves and pigeons, living in a dovecote on the land, were held to be reduced to possession, although free to go and come as they pleased. In this case mere residence or having an abode on the land was sufficient. In the same way bees, although rightly classed by jurists as animals *feræ naturæ*, have for hundreds of years been regarded as the property of him upon whose land they are hived, to be sold and transferred by delivery like the horse or the ox; and this solely because their home is fixed upon his territory. The bees, like the doves and pigeons, are free to wander in search of flowers to feed on, but are none the less reduced to possession, so as to be, to the fullest extent, the subject of property. The same may be said of the hawks formerly used in the sport of falconry.

In determining what constituted possession, the law gave effect to what was in reality little more than a bare assertion of ownership. Blackstone says:

"If a deer or any wild animal reclaimed, hath a collar or other mark put upon him, and goes and returns at his pleasure; or if a wild swan is taken and marked and turned loose in the river, the owner's property in him still continues, and it is not lawful for any one else to take him."

So far have the courts carried the principle of what may be called constructive reduction to possession that, in a case cited by Chitty, an action was maintained against one who, by firing guns near the decoy-pond of another, frightened away the wild fowl resorting there.

The law infers a reduction to possession from the unaided act of nature. Thus in the case of animals, however wild, the law gave the owner of the soil a clear property title to the young born thereon, until such time as they were able to fly or run away. It was not necessary to capture or in any way to lay hands on them. *It was enough that the owner could capture them if he desired.*

The principle that a reduction to possession, with all its consequences, may be established by the acquisition through the animal's voluntary act of a home on the land, has received a clear enunciation from the highest English authorities. In a masterly opinion delivered in the Court of Exchequer (Blades *vs.* Higgs, 13 C. B. 850) Baron Wilde says:

"It has been argued that an animal *feræ naturæ* could not be the subject of individual property. But this is not so; . . . for, in cases where either *their own induced habits*, or the confinement imposed by man, *have brought about, in the existence of wild animals, the character of fixed abode in a particular locality*, the law does not refuse to recognize in the owner of the land which sustained them a property coextensive with that state of things."

Having established this principle of ownership in wild animals, how does it apply to the case of the seal? On the land he is docile and helpless, having neither desire nor ability to escape from the control of man; nevertheless, formal reduction to possession, if necessary, can readily be shown. The seal is begotten and born upon the islands, and during the first four months it cannot get away. Possession at this time exists in the strictest sense, and may be said to vest a complete title. Indeed, the condition of the whole herd is such that they are substantially as much reduced to possession as domestic animals. The islands are their home, their fixed place of abode, which they inhabit during the greater part of the year, and to which they have always returned during a period whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. They live and abide there, as the bees and the doves (however much they may wander) live and abide upon the land to which they always return from their flights. And this is the

only abode of these seals. They never take up even temporary residence in the territory of another. They never even visit any other land.

The property-right in the seal is claimed by the United States, which is both the owner of the soil and the sovereign of the territory. Both titles meet. Can anything further be required to establish its title to these animals on the islands?

The right and title have also been proclaimed by special enactment, and in every possible way the United States has asserted the property right which it acquired in the Pribyloff seals when it became the proprietor of the islands upon which they dwell.

When the animals leave the islands, how far does this ownership extend? Blackstone, the greatest English authority upon the common law, has answered. Speaking of animals *feræ naturæ* which, like the seal have been reduced to possession, he says:

"These are no longer the property of man than while they continue in his keeping or actual possession; but if at any time they regain their natural liberty his property instantly ceases; unless they have *animus revertendi*, which is to be known *only by their usual custom* of returning. The law therefor, extends this proposition further than to the mere manual occupation."

It is not necessary to confine the seals upon the islands, because when they go forth they are sure to come back. Even in the annual migration, when all the seals depart and are absent for four or five months, they have the same intention of returning, of which the best evidence is their actual return year after year, when the proper season arrives. Like bees, they fly into the highways; their wanderings are in the open ocean, the highway of all nations. Wherever the Alaskan seal may wander from his home, the *animus revertendi* is always present with him.

We need go no further than to ask that the strict principle of the common law be applied in the case of the seal as in that of other animals. "The hawk that chases his quarry," says Blackstone, "remains mine wherever he flies, because he is sure to return." My seal, leaving my land to chase his quarry, is not less mine than the hawk, since it is equally certain to return. No brand is needed to identify the seal of the Pribyloff Islands, nor would any "collar or other mark" fix more distinctly his membership in the American herd or his home on the American islands, than these have been fixed by his skin, and by the fact that his movements are confined during fixed times to fixed localities which no other animals of the same species frequent.

#### MR. CLEVELAND'S TASKS AND OPPORTUNITIES.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*The Forum, New York, May.*

ONE of the curious features in American political thought is the popular hallucination that a millennium is approaching whenever a new administration is inaugurated or a new Congress enters upon its work. But administrations come and go, Congresses meet and pass out of existence, and nothing material is effected.

It is eminently unjust that these great expectations should exist; for while any given President can, during the period of four years, affect the administration of the country very materially for ill, it is not in his power greatly to change things for the better. It is always easy to demoralize; it is always difficult to elevate. There have been two periods in the history of the United States when great results were worked within the period of four or eight years. One was during Washington's Presidency, when a shape was given to our institutions which has been perpetuated from that time to this; the other was during the administration of President Lincoln, when our Government passed through its ordeal of fire. It would be difficult, however, to point out action taken in any other of

the various administrations which has materially and permanently affected the public policy.

A President has very little real power. He is hemmed in by restrictions or tied up by controlling influences to such an extent that what he can do, even in the way of distribution of offices, is comparatively little. He finds his bed made for him; and do what he will he has to lie in it. Generally, too, he finds it, when not actually thorny, confoundedly narrow, and curiously hard.

Take now the case of Mr. Cleveland. He has four years before him in which to work—only four years! He knows that at best he cannot accomplish much, and that he will be fortunate if he accomplishes anything which will leave a permanent mark. Turning, therefore, to that which is feasible and putting aside visions of the impracticable, it would seem that President Cleveland is confronted by four practical problems.

1. He is pledged to a reform of the tariff system.
2. He must struggle with the silver question.
3. It is in his power either to demoralize the civil service or to extend the reforms which have already been begun in it.
4. He may hope to reduce the expenditures of the country again within reasonable limits by purging and correcting the pension lists.

To accomplish anything, except in the extension of the reform of the civil service, the President must have the active and earnest coöperation of Congress.

As regards the civil service it is in his power to set an example which his successors would find it difficult to disregard. In the United States we are gradually growing to the idea that political evils of any considerable magnitude have to work their own cure; in other words, the body politic is in this respect very like the human system, and the ills which afflict it have to run a prescribed course. They do not admit of effective treatment in their earlier stages. It was so with slavery. It will be so with protection; and the disease of municipal corruption, the recurrent office-seeking epidemic, and the pension fever are all in the same category.

Now, the office-seeking epidemic shows at last distinct symptoms of having reached the curative stage. This is seen in the sort of amused, contemptuous spirit in which the community looks on and sees the newly-elected executive head struggling in the toils from which he has not the force of will necessary to extricate himself; or, perhaps, the proper moment has not come for him to exercise his will. Should it come, Mr. Cleveland, by once for all widely extending the civil-service rules, regardless of the pressure of politicians and the cry for a distribution of spoils, would unquestionably bring to his own support an additional moral confidence which would be invaluable. Of all recent Presidents he alone finds himself in a position to accomplish this result. Judging by his record and utterances, the course he will pursue is hardly open to question. So much may be gained.

Regarding the tariff and the reform of the revenue nothing can be accomplished by the President alone; and it would, I fancy, be well for the country not to entertain too large expectations on this head. The existing tariff system is not the growth of a few recent years. What reason is there to suppose that the present reaction is anything more than the various reactions that have preceded? The tendency of the people of the United States is distinctly toward protection of every character and away from the teachings of Adam Smith. As I see it, the high protective system of this country, including the silver legislation, is but one phase, and a somewhat superficial phase, in this great reactionary movement, a movement by no means confined to America, against the economic school of which Adam Smith was the head. To fancy that it is in the power of President Cleveland or any other man to materially affect the course of a general impulse of this character seems to verge on the preposterous.

The new Commissioner of Pensions beholds in his predecessors a depth lower than which it is not easy to fall. A contrast is now in order; but on the other hand there seems no reasonable ground for hoping that Congress will in any way contribute toward making that contrast effective. When it is a question of the *panem-et-circenses* appropriations the average Senator or Member of Congress is apt to develop a nervousness at the time of roll-call in no way suggestive of remedies heroic. He will appropriate anything to anybody—if there are votes in it! What President Cleveland accomplishes with this problem, he must, therefore, accomplish unaided.

Finally, the silver question. In order to divert what must be regarded as a national calamity, President Cleveland must again have the willing coöperation of Congress. How in the face of what are known as the silver States he is to secure such coöperation is a problem President Cleveland has to wrestle with. The silver States were of course introduced into the Union for a political purpose. Although they have some twelve votes in the United States Senate, holding on the silver and other questions a secure balance of power, they do not represent the population of one State of reasonable size. How, under such circumstances, much can reasonably be expected from the President in the way of a satisfactory solution of the silver question is not apparent.

In fine, the expectation of anything like a new epoch, as it is called, resulting from the administration of Mr. Cleveland appears wholly unreasonable and most unjust to him. He has not the time, the power, or the instruments in which and with which to work. There is no reason to suppose that this country in entering upon the second administration of President Cleveland, enters upon any new era whatever.

#### THE TRANS-CASPIAN RAILROAD.

A. v. SCHWEIGER LERCHENFELD.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Der Stein der Weisen, Vienna, May 1.*

**O**N awaking from a vivid dream, one rubs his eyes, and looks out on the world to convince himself that it was a mere deception of the fantasy. There are occasions, however, when one looks out on the real, and rubs his eyes to convince himself that he is awake.

There lies before me a Russian railway map, and I read: Kizil Arvat, Göktepe Askabad, Tedschen, Amu-Darya, Bokhara, Samarkand, etc. With Merv in bold capitals, right in the middle of the serpentine line. Merv, once the "Queen of the World," and in latest years best known as the headquarters of thieves, robbers, and beggars, of the knights of the desert, and of priests holding long-winded discourses on ritual washing and close-shaving; a city involving more danger for the traveler than the interior of Africa or the North Pole: And now?

"Merv Station, 769 versts from the Caspian Sea, 228 versts from the Amu-Darya." Here is a triumph of civilization, achieved with but little clamor. The traveler now takes the Oriental express from Vienna to Constantinople—a two-days journey; goes thence by ship to Batoum in two and one-half days; then by wagon in twenty-four hours through Trans-Caucasus to Baku, on the Caspian Sea, and crossing the Caspian by steamer, reaches Uzun Ada on the east coast after a voyage of eighteen hours. Onward thence by the Trans-Caspian Railway, which brings him in forty-two hours to the Amu-Darya, the Oxus of the Ancients, right in the heart of Central Asia.

A ten days' journey from Vienna to the gates of Bokhara is one of those realized fables to the credit of modern enterprise and the appliances of modern civilization.

It came about in this wise. For long centuries past the Turcomans who roamed over the whole region from the Oxus to the Caspian led an independent, robber life. Russia had

gradually acquired a footing in Turkestan proper, and on occasion engaged in expeditions from the east coast of the Caspian, notably against Khiva, but in the later seventies, the Turcomans harassed their brethren under Russian protection—the Jomud Turcomans—and even the Russian fishing-settlements on the Caspian. With the object of chastising the marauders, the Russians advanced upon the so-called Achal Oasis with Kizil Arvat as their aim, but with disastrous results, until the "White General" Skobeleff, "Ak Pasha" the Turcomans called him, appeared on the scene. Like a whirlwind he swept over the country, stormed the fortress of Goktepe, and filled its ditches with thousands of the Turcoman slain. The fame of Ak Pasha, the invincible, was borne on the winds to furthest Merv; but after the triumphs of 1880 there was a change of policy at St. Petersburg. Skobeleff was recalled, and the expeditionary troops fell backward to their permanent quarters on the Caspian Sea and in the Caucasus. Five years later the unexpected happened: the Turcomans of Merv voluntarily placed themselves under the sceptre of "The Great White Czar," and the Trans-Caspian railway was at once begun, and successfully carried through in defiance of the enormous difficulties presented by the shifting sands of the desert, and the absence of water over long distances.

Merv lies on the railway at a distance of 769 versts from its starting-point on the Caspian Sea. The trains accomplish the



THE RAILWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE AMU-DARYA.

distance in 28 hours, and the city, which for centuries has hardly been visited by half a dozen Europeans, can now be visited from Tiflis, in a week's pleasure excursion, in a comfortable coupé.

Merv is approximately at two-thirds of the distance to the Amu-Darya, which flows at a short distance eastward of the present terminal station of Tschardschui, 997 versts from the Caspian. The Amu-Darya is crossed by a colossal bridge with twelve piers. The first station in Trans-Oxiana is Amu-Darya, after which there are four stopping-places before Bokhara is reached, and eleven thence to Samarkand.

The Trans-Caspian railway, having been undertaken as a military road, is entirely under military control. The stations are garrisons, with quarters for detachments; gardens have been laid out, and, although everything is subordinated to practical aims, the stations, many of them, present an air of comfort. The costs of the line amounted to only 32,000 rubles per verst, a fabulously low price, considering the difficulties that were encountered. At times as many as 30,000 Turcomans were employed in its construction.

When the project of a Trans-Caspian railway was first ventilated, there was no lack of writers in the Russian press to stigmatize it as rash and unprofitable, as well from the politico-

military as from the commercial point of view. This was perhaps due in great measure to the mistrust of Annenkov which prevailed among more or less distinguished Russians. General Tscherniaeff was bitterly hostile to the project, stigmatizing it as a "Will-o'-the-Wisp," a "humbug"; but when it was at length accomplished and its enormous strategic importance rendered self-evident, the General maintained an unbroken silence. He spoke even more contemptuously of its value as a commercial undertaking, but he had no just idea of the existing caravan trade, still less of the development of which the trade is capable under orderly government with reduced rates and rapid transit.

As regards the military importance of the railway, while it was still a project, Tscherniaeff wrote: "The transportation facilities are so low that, in case of a conflict with England, an army of 200,000 men with their equipments, would require three years from the declaration of war before they could be brought into the field." As facts prove, the General erred widely in his calculations. He calculated on six trains of sixteen cars, while in 1886 the rolling-stock consisted of 84 locomotives, 922 freight cars, 489 open freight wagons, and numerous other vehicles. With an average speed of 25 versts, present appliances would admit of at least six times as great a capacity as Tscherniaeff calculated on.

## SOCIOLOGICAL.

### WHEELS, WORK, AND WAGES.

THE REVEREND JACOB TODD, D. D.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Methodist Review, New York, May-June*

THE Nineteenth Century is on wheels and traveling with a speed never before known in history. It is literally and metaphorically the age of machinery. So rapidly have mechanical inventions and discoveries succeeded each other that the transition from manual labor to machinery has taken place almost without our consciousness. In commerce and manufactures great combinations are being formed by which each separate establishment becomes a wheel within a wheel. Syndicates, corporations, and trusts are organized to crush out all competition, to control production and prices, and thus monopolize the market. So gigantic have these combinations become in our day that they trample all opposition under foot, defy the law, corrupt Legislatures and Congress, and terrorize judges and juries.

Corresponding with these combinations of capital, the independent laborer is rapidly being absorbed by great labor organizations. To-day almost every industry has its laborers organized into an association which covers the continent, and these in turn are only wheels in another great machine which includes the knights of all labor.

This introduction of machinery into all branches of industry and the combination of capital and labor in vast organizations, have necessarily wrought a revolution in all kinds of work, and have changed the relations subsisting between capital and labor, between employer and employé. All machinery, in order to find employment, must be labor-saving; that is, it must accomplish more work of the same kind and at the same cost than could be done by hand. It follows, either that fewer men must be employed, or there must be greater production. If production can be doubled at the same cost, each man can buy twice as much for his wages, and consumption can be doubled. But all do not and will not double their consumption and hence there is an over-production and a glut in the market. The supply of labor being in excess of the demand, the laborer is in the power of the capitalist. If we regard labor and capital as a unity it is easy to see that the introduction of labor-saving appliances would be an unmixed

blessing. When, however, we consider capital and labor, and capitalists and laborers as competing among themselves for the lion's share of the profits, we find that the distribution of this increased wealth becomes very unequal. Before the introduction of machinery, all labor was required to supply the demand. Since machinery multiplies production, labor is in excess of the demand, and some must stand in the market-place all the day idle. To avoid a glut in the market, capital combines to limit production. To avoid a glut in the labor-market, laborers strike for fewer hours as a day's work.

In an absolute sense the laboring class is better off now than ever before, but relatively it is poorer, that is to say, the distance between employer and employed is greater than ever, both in wealth and in social position. Perhaps the most serious political and religious problem of the age is to be found in the relative positions of capital and labor. Each seeks its own interest regardless of the other, and each invokes the aid of government in furtherance of its ends. Capital has money and influence with which to corrupt legislators, and labor holds the ballot with which to elect them. In the political struggle between them no prophet can foretell the outcome. Labor seems sullen on account of real or fancied wrongs and is determined to revolutionize legislation in its interest. Capital, too, is alert and has its lobbyists in legislatures and places of power, supplied with funds to shape all measures for its benefit.

What wages shall be is the one great question which is agitating society to its depths; the peace and stability of the nation depends on its solution. The remedy is not to be found in the removal of machinery; neither capital nor labor would consent to go back to the old methods. Some scheme must be devised by which a workman can run a machine without being degraded to the level of a machine, and by which he shall get his full share of the increased production of machinery.

Under the old industrial *régime* supply and demand, competition and contract, solved the whole labor question to the satisfaction of both employer and employed; but, with a glut in the labor market, what do competition and contract mean for the toilers? Simply that each man will underbid his fellow to the lowest limits of subsistence. No contract can make this a fair wage. If contracts submitted to of necessity are righteous then *Skylock* had a right to his pound of flesh because it was so nominated in the bond.

Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right. There is a deep feeling in the mind of the working classes everywhere that they have been defrauded by their employers. They hold that the work is worth more than they receive. The workman wants what his labor produced, be its money value small or great, and not until he is satisfied that he gets it will labor agitations cease, nor will the public conscience feel that they ought to cease.

To determine the precise equities between capital and labor is a problem for the solution of which our civilization is perhaps not yet ripe. But while we may not be able to formulate the law of equity in the case with exactness, we can discover where it lies and approximately outline it. The gigantic trusts, syndicates, and corporations of the day have themselves eliminated one of the most perplexing factors of the problem. It used to be that the capitalist and manager were one and the same, but in all these great companies the manager is employed by the stockholders. The amount of profits due to management, therefore, is a fixed sum which leaves the balance to be divided simply between capital and labor. Capital is entitled to interest and to an allowance for wear and tear of plant, buildings, insurance, etc. Deducting all these amounts the balance should be divided among the laborers. It is what their toil produced; it belongs of right to them. Not to be divided equally but equitably according to the value of each man's labor in producing the output.

#### WILL SOCIALISM REMEDY PRESENT SOCIAL ILLS?

J. RUSSELL ENDEAN.

Condensed from THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Westminster Review, London, May.*

SOCIETY is somewhat nervous for its future. Within itself it sees forces at work anxious to reorganize it from its foundations onwards; there is a discontent spreading among the masses which is inimical to the public weal. Statesmen, poets, politicians, demagogues, socialists are peering into the future, vainly endeavoring to forecast with precision the social arrangements by which peoples, nations, empires, shall be governed, or shall be free from government as this term is now understood. Of necessity, therefore, the question arises, Are there any real, just grounds, in the present conformation of society for agitation and discontent? and, if so, what are they, and can they be remedied?

The leading characteristics of modern society do not differ greatly from those that distinguished the earliest representatives of the race. In the first ages, strength, energy, will, mental capacity raised their possessors above their fellows, just as these personal qualities do to-day.

Naturally and inevitably the state of society is unequal, and however much it may be regretted, there is not much difficulty in marking the lines of separation. Society may be classified as follows:

1. The Submerged Classes.	4. The Lower Middle Classes.
2. The Laboring Classes.	5. The Middle Classes.
3. The Artisan Classes.	6. The Wealthy Classes.
7. The Aristocratic Class.	

Over-population is a cause of serious injury to the State. The supply of profitable employment falls infinitely short of the demand, and this is a fecund cause of discontent. Over-population produces intense competition, from which no trade or profession escapes. Thus in many parts there are hundreds, sometimes thousands, of people who, finding little or no demand for their services, live in the most *exigent* of circumstances.

The supply of the precious metals in circulation is inadequate to the demand.

The liability of society to suffer from crises in trade is a great evil, from which few trades are free.

The conflict between capital and labor is an unmitigated evil, and is eating like a cancer into the social system.

The inequalities of modern society, furnish a great sentimental grievance to large numbers of the working classes.

We grant that these evils are great and far-reaching, but are they not vastly outweighed by the benefits accruing to society by continuing in its present forms rather than to substitute Socialism in their stead?

It is essential that a clear and authoritative statement should be given of what Socialism is, so as fully to realize its scope and power. For this purpose it is scarcely possible to appeal to any higher authority than Dr. Albert Schäffle, a past Minister of Finance in Austria, and "one of the most eminent of German economists."

[The writer here quotes at length from Dr. Schäffle's book, "The Quintessence of Socialism," London, 1882.]

Here, then, we have the principles and objects of Socialism, pure and simple. Expressed in the fewest words, they mean:

*Nationally*.—Complete disruption of the Empire; forcible overthrow of the monarchical principle of government, and the substitution for it of an untried system, in which, all men being equal, the logical result will be a State in which no man would be capable of passing judgment upon his fellows, and then anarchy of the worst description would speedily follow.

*Socially*.—Absolute obliteration of every class distinction of society now existing, and the creation of a common level for all, above which level no single member of the community would be permitted to rise.

*Individually*.—Under any and all circumstances the necessa-

ries of life would be universally supplied; but every ordinary incentive to industry and action would be removed; there would be no field for the cultivation of personal ambitions or benevolent aims. Complete subjection to all orders of the State would be enforced, in whatsoever form that State should be constituted.

Contemplate the condition to which this country would be reduced with every private enterprise wiped out and every shop closed; all Stock Exchange operations a dream of the past; no more interest for money borrowed, as there would be none to lend and none in circulation; all distinctions between man and man destroyed; all impulse to active individual effort crushed out; every earnest, active labor without reward, and the work of all reduced to one common labor and standard! Is this a condition to which to reduce a great and mighty nation—a nation that for many generations has held the foremost place in the history of the world?

If, then, nothing is offered by Socialism as a panacea for present social ills but the lifting up of the lowest classes to the level of the artisan, and the bringing down of every class above that level to the same plane, and as the evils it would create are manifestly far greater, vastly more onerous, and profoundly more mischievous and demoralizing than any at present existing, it follows that every attempt to establish its principles is opposed to the best interests of the individual, of society, and of the State; that Socialism is visionary, unpractical, destructive, and repulsive to every civilized community, and, therefore, its condemnation as a system for the betterment of humanity cannot be too strongly pronounced.

#### A MODERN REFORMER.

ERNST ESTLANDER.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Finsk Tidskrift, Helsingfors, April.*

PAUL DESJARDINS, one of the editors of *Journal des Débats*, is one of the most prominent reformers of to-day. His latest book "Le Devoir présent," published last year in Paris, defines his position very clearly. His views are the more interesting because they are not so radical as those of the Tolstoi school. He points out that a conflict is going on in the present-day civilization, and asks: Has our development an end and purpose; has mankind an ideal; have we duties; or are we merely marionets in the hands of an ironical demon, perhaps the great Pan? Over these questions the battles are to be fought. They are "more important than that of the divinity of Christ, yea, than that of a personal God." Desjardins would settle the question, not by discussion, but by works; and the tool he proposes to use is "the good will." The first thing to do is to rid ourselves of our "artificial Græco-Roman education." The two opposing camps, the defenders of the old and the attacking party, he describes as "the negative spirits" and the "positive spirits," terms borrowed from Edouard Rod's book "Les idées morales du temps présent." On the one side is Renan, who says: "We pride ourselves on affirming the law of duty. We are right in doing it, even against all evidences. It is possible that the opposite is true." Whether we take these words in earnest or not, they undermine the absoluteness of the law. Renan holds it possible that our moral ideas are based upon a mistake. He doubts their absolute certainty. At first it seems as if "the negatives" were in the majority. In this class are to be counted besides *les charmants incertains*, Renan and his pupils, the gloomy "Buddhists" and Nihilists, notably, Leconte de Lisle; the "skeptical logician," Edmond Schérer; all empiricists and positivists; among the scientists, Darwin; among the philosophers, Taine; among the writers, Zola. And who are the "positives"? First and most important among them are those who profess themselves Christians or Jews; next, all philosophers and poets, all neo-Platonists and neo-Kantians as Ch. Sécrétan, Sully-Prudhomme, and Puvis de Chavannes; all who believe in, and look

to, an ideal; and finally all those who, though they have no philosophy nevertheless do the good and believe in it.

Desjardins wishes that no man be judged according to his acts only. He demands that intentions, good will, and the general purpose be counted. Our acts do not express the whole of our life. Men are better than their deeds. Our salvation lies in the dissatisfaction we feel because of the discrepancy between our actual deeds and our purposes.

Human society is a greater individual. The sufferings which the single individual undergoes, the greater one must also undergo. Some of the periods of dissatisfaction, or unrest, were the Crusades; the epoch of the Gothic cathedrals and knighthood; the age of Joan d'Arc; the great revolution; the romantic period. Similar conditions will arise and will be for the good of mankind. We are, indeed, now in such a condition, and many recognize it and see in it the morning of a new day, the rejuvenescence of mankind. One form of the new duties is the recognition of the solidarity of the race. Desjardins finds Democracy the strongest expression of this idea. Democracy is at once both "*le droit et le fait*," the "ought to be" and the "accomplished." Democracy is as yet in its childhood, but "it is a power that can uphold the world." He points to America and the new peoples arising on democratic ground.

Such are Desjardins's ideas as regards the past and the present. What about the future? He proposes to organize "unions for moral activities," "inner missions," "the Society of the Holy Ones," whose objects shall be to strengthen the ties of love which bind man to man, nation to nation. All men must join hands, and bow to the higher law which rules in the world. He endorses the American "Free Religious Associations" and "Societies for Ethical Culture."

Desjardins's undertaking is interesting. Its object is to create a new power, a "spiritual power," as a substitute for the Church and the State, both of which are degenerate and passing away. It is to be a Church without theology and mysticism, a *fin du siècle*, or, perhaps better, a *fin du christianisme*. There is no cultus, no dogma, no external religion, but an active morality, an almost mystical belief in progress and human perpetuity.

*It is a Pietistic Atheism.*

Edouard Rod, in his "Les idées morales du temps présent," thinks that Desjardins's ideas smack too strongly of Catholicism. The writer, Emile Faguet, has given an exhaustive analysis of "Le Devoir présent," and ridicules most of Desjardins's ideas. But Adrien Remacle has answered him. Jules Lemaitre holds himself neutral, and awaits further developments. "Perhaps," says he, "Desjardins has the future before him. Who knows? In a thousand years!"

**United States and France.**—The United States is not in the least dangerous to us in connection with military affairs. But from an economic point of view it constitutes an immediate and pressing menace. The debt contracted by the United States during the War of the Secession will be completely extinguished before the end of the century, whereas the total debt of European countries is estimated at the enormous sum of 126,000,000,000 francs. The United States has an army of only 27,000 men, that is scarcely as many as we have in one of our nineteen corps. In comparison with these 27,000 men, place the 3,500,000 soldiers kept by the European countries in time of peace, and it is easy to see how much of their productive force the European Powers annually sacrifice.

It must be taken into consideration that the men thus taken from the peaceful employments are all in the height of their activity and at an age when the character is forming. The loss of revenue which results from such a state of affairs is frightful when it is looked upon as a factor in the industrial war with the United States. One must be blind not to see, in these conditions of rapid and progressive development of the United States, that Europe is threatened with such a competition that there will come a time when the balance of industrial power and political influence must be placed to the profit of the New World. That movement threatens France more than any other European nation, because France carries the heaviest load and has the largest debt. Everywhere in Europe, even among the smallest States, nothing is spoken of at present but armies, the increase of war-materials, and, of course, new taxes.—*Figaro, Paris.*

## EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

GEORGE ELIOT.

HEDWIG BENDER.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

*Westermann's Monats-Hefte, Braunschweig, May.*

THERE was one characteristic specially significant of George Eliot, both as woman and poet; that is, that both in her life and writings she was a warm supporter of the cause of her sex, and a warm defender of woman's rights. It is true that she had no sympathy with the movement to extend political rights to women. But so much the more energetically and warmly did she bestir herself for the elevation of the social condition of woman, and for the removal of the limitations, that narrowed her education and allowed but inadequate scope for the exercise of her activities in fields suited to their proper development. In youth she had herself suffered under the pressure of these restrictions, and in her works she protested energetically against the narrowness which hindered the free development of woman, and the limitations of the horizon and sphere of activity to which she was condemned. And this she did with true poetic art, not merely by assertion or argument, but by the creation of personalities in which the protest was embodied, in whose character and fate the principles enunciated are carried to demonstration. Especially is this the case in "Middlemarch." Characters like Dorothea and Rosamond Vincy make the clearest presentation of the views of the author. And verily she above all others had a right to protest, for her own creations give a fine idea of what a woman may be capable under suitable environing conditions. They show that woman does really possess that claim to culture and free exercise of her talents that the poet claims for her. They show this indeed in the most striking manner. For George Eliot is not only a distinguished and characteristic literary phenomenon, but, as Dickens recognized, she is no less a thorough womanly one; in essential characteristics a thorough representation of her sex. True, in spiritual maturity, in width of horizon, and breadth of grasp, she far surpasses the great majority of her sisters. It is true that precisely in respect of these by no means common advantages, she is in advance of the majority of woman writers. But these advantages, as she herself well knew, are, even for the most gilded persons, inseparable from thorough culture and a comprehensive knowledge of practical life. It was precisely on these grounds that she so warmly advocated the right of woman to broad culture, and to an expansion of the limitations which cramped her development. She knew that it is only by reflection, by the exercise of one's own spiritual powers, that it is possible to attain the height of true freedom of judgment, of a broad-hearted comprehension of the world and of life, and to true spiritual freedom.

She had reached this height in spite of all limitations and prejudices; she had attained to that perfect inner freedom, to that width of spiritual horizon which people are, for the most part, disposed to accord only to the stronger sex. Of the pettiness and narrow-mindedness and foibles which are supposed to characterize her sex, she betrayed not the slightest trace. But pleasure in trifles, warm interest, appreciation of everything personal and individual, fine feeling and warmth of sentiment, in fact all those characteristics of noble woman-natures which are prized as distinctively feminine, she possessed and guarded continually. She had the happiest faculty of uniting these traits with that sense of the great and universal which tends to liberation and well-being; she recognized and knew how to exhibit, in all their natural and moral relations, the atom as part of the whole, the individual as a member of a great community. Take her for all in all we ne'er may look upon her like again—no trait of humanity escaped her comprehension. And verily, the fact that she was a woman detracts

nothing from her merit. On the contrary, it adds additional significance to her as a poet; for she was in her sphere, in the broad circle of activity in which her talent placed her, what every woman should be in her own sphere, above all, what every educated woman should feel herself specially called on to be: the guide and treasurer of all humane ideas, the priestess of humanity.

## "FALSTAFF" AND THE NEW ITALIAN OPERA.

J. A. FULLER MAITLAND.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

*Nineteenth Century, London, May.*

IN a few years—seven, to be exact—opera will have existed for three centuries. The production in public of Peri's "Euridice" in 1600 was the central event in the greatest revolution that music has passed through, the revolution which gave the death-blow to absolute music in Italy.

Up to that moment music had existed simply for music's sake; the harmonious flow of deftly interwoven strains sufficed for the whole of musical enjoyment, and it is clear that this one thing was regarded as of the essence of the art, since one of the experiments in opera, the "Anfiparnasso" of Orazio Vecchi consisted entirely, as far as music was concerned, of madrigals sung behind the scenes, while single figures appeared on the stage giving in action the counterpart of the music which was being sung by five voices. Obvious as it seems to us to-day, the device of setting the speeches of one personage to music for one voice came upon the Italians with all the freshness of a discovery; there followed necessarily the glorification of instrumental music, required at first simply as an accompaniment to the single voice, and gradually promoted to express, by such simple means as were then at the composer's command, the silent emotion of the actors. For the true development of this last function of instrumental music we must not look, however, to Italy. Germany produced the romantic opera which culminated in Wagner; France saw the rise of grand opera and of *opera comique*. So little share had Italy taken in these newly created forms that two of her most popular composers frankly treated grand opera as a foreign production, contributing to the Paris stage the works by which each of them attained his highest position.

Reform came at length with Verdi. From a purely musical point of view Verdi's earlier works down to the year 1867 give strangely little promise of what is to come. "Aida" was the work which marked a new stage of Verdi's development, but it was only in his "Otello," which appeared sixteen years later, that Verdi reached the perfect freedom from conventionality, and the full command of emotional resource, for which he had been striving in "Aida" and the "Requiem." The masterly arrangement of Shakespeare's tragedy in a new shape, undertaken by Boito, gave the genius of the composer free play, and the manner in which the two worked together resulted in complete success. The storm in which the action of the opera begins is the fittest prelude to the tornado of passion which sweeps the hearer on to the climax of the tragedy, giving him no time to think whether he is listening to good music or bad. But though the score is full of beautiful things, they are discovered only on a closer acquaintance, and at first we seem to have attended merely a performance of the tragedy declaimed in some new, half-realized way, with a force and directness of appeal for which we cannot at first account. When the structure of the composition is closely analyzed it becomes clear that this impression arises not merely from the overwhelming power of Shakespeare's creation, but from an actual lack of what may be called organic quality in the music itself. A certain formlessness, though perhaps only a superficial formlessness, is of the essence of very vigorous dramatic work; but as we become more and more intimate with Wagner's later works, the symmetry and beauty of structure which he was able to attain while sacrificing

nothing of dramatic force are increasingly perceptible. This is not so with "Otello," nor has that work the richness of instrumental writing which is one of the chief beauties of the German master's work. If it had ended the composer's career it would have been admitted on all sides to be his masterpiece and its creation one of the marvels of musical history. But there was better in reserve. The crowning work not only of the most famous of living Italian composers, but of the operatic art of the present day is the "commedia lirica" of "Falstaff," in which the mature genius of Verdi has at last found free expression.

Of the marvelous skill with which the book has been arranged from "The Merry Wives of Windsor" for operatic purposes this is hardly the place to speak; it is impossible to help feeling that the spirit of Shakespeare is over the whole, and that he would be contented with the new shape in which his work has been cast if he could be made to understand enough of the exigencies of opera to take for granted the necessary alterations and condensations it has had to undergo. No one acquainted with Verdi's former work could have conceived it possible that he, of all men, should be able to produce a work so brilliantly humorous, so dainty in its refinement, or so full of musical value and interest. We must go back to Beethoven before we find *scherzos* as irresistible in their witty conciseness as the two scenes in the Garter Inn. Mozart wrote no piece of fresher, *younger* style than the lovely little piece to the strains of which the two bridal processions enter the glade by Herne's Oak; and for a parallel to the magnificent fugue with which the work closes, one seeks in vain even in the works of Bach. Verdi's old fondness for great *ensembles* bears noble fruit in this last work. The chattering quartet of female voices with the subsequent nonet is a remarkably fine example of intricacy put to the best uses; and the whole scene of the escape of *Falstaff* from *Ford's* house is not less masterly in construction than it is comic in effect. Here by a pardonable license the lovers are brought upon the scene, and hidden behind a screen already discarded by *Falstaff* when he takes to the clothes-basket, so that the tender accents uttered by them as they stand absorbed in each other, form a melodic groundwork for the chattering phrases of the angry husband and his companions, the groans of the fat knight, smothered in dirty linen, and the admonitions of the merry wives and *Mrs. Quickly* as they keep him hidden.

Whether or not the English public lose its head over *Falstaff*, there can be no sort of doubt as to the ultimate and enduring success of the opera. It is not of an age but for all time. But until the domination of the Mascagni element shall have passed away, this crowning achievement of comic music will have to seek outside Italy for perfect and intelligent appreciation.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1893.

Academy, London.

THERE has been so much talk of the eleven thousand and odd works sent into the Royal Academy this year, that the unwary may cross the threshold of Burlington House expecting to find an exhibition of an unusually high standard, but after the great Central Gallery has been passed, the murky atmosphere of dreariness grows thicker and thicker, notwithstanding some intermittent beams of light illuminating the darkness. Among the works of special interest are:

#### RIZPAH.

Sir Frederic Leighton has here produced one of his most dramatic inventions since the appearance of the "Alcestis." There are here to be noted most of the usual drawbacks to his style; still, a new and poetic vision of the great subject chosen for representation asserts itself in his latest performance. The long perpendicular lines formed by the crucified corpses of Rizpah's sons, the heavy, motionless draperies with which she has half-veiled their nakedness, are of most imposing effect. In harmony with these features is the pathetic figure of the mother herself, who is shown, shielding with her body the bodies of her offspring, as with a sharp sickle, grasped with the force given by maternal love and the fearlessness of despair, she wards off the prowling leopards. True, the sunset sky is of molten brass, the beasts of prey unconvincing; but we

would pardon more than this to the painter who has imagined the Rizpah—a genuine and most impressive tragic creation.

#### THE KING'S LIBATION.

This picture is, as to size and elaboration, one of Mr. Briton Rivière's most ambitious efforts. An Assyrian king newly returned from one of those tremendous lion-hunts of which the Ninevite bas-reliefs in the British Museum give so powerful an impression, has caused the mighty spoil of dead beasts to be heaped together on the marble floor of a great chamber in the palace. Over these, standing erect in a hieratic attitude, in front of a group of attendant courtiers, he pours the libation of blood in gratitude to the gods, to whose good will the success in the chase is ascribed. The featureless color scarcely comes up to the requirements of the occasion, and the group of dead lions all massed together, if realistic enough, lacks majesty; but the figure of the king himself in its imposing rigidity is powerful—as imposing as anything that the painter has done since his popular "Daniel."

#### FUNERAL OF A VIKING, BY FRANK DICKSEE.

Here, under the light of the stars, stalwart Norse warriors, naked to the waist, are launching a ship, on the deck of which, lies laid out for eternal rest the dead body of the Viking. The ship has been fired at the same moment by the torches of the warriors; and as it blazes up, dyeing the dark blue waters fiery red, the great following of chiefs and their fighting-men on the shore once more, and this time with a shout of farewell, acclaim their leader.

#### A HAMADRYAD.

The painter-poet—but still the painter and not the mere *litteratur* of the brush—stands revealed in Mr. J. W. Waterhouse's charming conception. Beautifully arranged is the composition in which the nymph of the forest, in the unashamed nakedness of immortality, emerges with blown hair of pale gold from her tree, listening in rapt attention to the little goat-footed faun who pipes busily to himself in the foreground. This is a true classic in spirit.

#### THE GIRLHOOD OF ST. THERESA.

A master like Sir J. E. Millais, whose artistic career is among the national glories of English art, is entitled to be approached with all respect even when, to the sincere, admiration is impossible. If we choose to regard the picture as a study of two pretty children masquerading in rich Sixteenth-Century costumes, we may find something to admire in it, though the painting is much wanting in relief, and the background manifestly factitious. The best feature in the composition is the figure of the saint's little brother holding an orange—a Murillo higher up in the social scale. If, however, we are seriously to take Sir J. E. Millais's *genre* study as an interpretation of the legend according to which St. Theresa in childhood sallied forth one morning, hand in hand with a still younger brother, to seek martyrdom at the hand of the Moors, we must be struck with its inadequacy.

**The Costliest Book in America.**—The most expensive illustrated book yet made is said to be a Bible now owned by Theodore Irwin, of Oswego, N. Y. It is valued at \$10,000, for Mr. Irwin paid that sum for the work. The original was in seven volumes, 16mo, and by the addition of drawings and engravings, it was enlarged to sixty volumes, each 16 x 24 in., which occupy seventeen feet of space on the shelves. This remarkable book contains 3,000 pen and pencil drawings, etchings, engravings, lithographs, oil and water-color paintings, and mezzotints. Among the illustrations are parts of the "Great Bible of Cranmer," printed in 1533; parts of "The Bishop Bible," printed in 1568; of the Nuremberg Bible, the first illustrated Bible published, printed in 1476, and of "Luther's Version," and "The Breeches Bible." The extender has brought together the best and rarest efforts at illustrating the text of the Bible, and also the art of modern painters and engravers, making it the most complete and valuable Bible in existence.—*Bookworm, London, May*.

## SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE'S PHILOSOPHY AND ITS DANGERS.

II.\*

LUDWIG STEIN.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Deutsche Rundschau, Berlin, May.*

THE Problems of civilization and morals which Nietzsche has so energetically investigated, are so inseparably associated that it appears hardly advisable to treat them apart. With him morality is the means, civilization the end. In this connection means and end are inseparable. If the end is failure, the means must have been mistaken, precisely to the extent they were calculated to insure the attainment of that end.

Hitherto, the whole tendency of culture, according to Nietzsche, has been to breed *tame*, civilized, domestic animals from the *predaceous*, *savage* man. The means by which this transformation has been accomplished, is morality in its widest sense, embracing religion, science, and art, operating through the ages.

Now, if this ideal civilization, regarded by the normal man as the highest stage of human development, is something worth striving after, then naturally the only adequate means—morality, aided by religion, art, and science—are the most worthy objects of human pursuit. "But is this ideal civilization worth striving after?" asks Nietzsche. "Is it not rather the case that for thousands of years the race has been going astray?" Is what we call civilization not, perhaps, an unnatural condition; what we worship as cultivated manners, degradation and decay? Is it not the process of civilization that has gradually degraded the "blonde beast," the fearless lord of the primitive forest, into the frequenter of the modern salon and fashionable resort? "These products of civilization," exclaims Nietzsche in one place furiously, "are a disgrace to humanity, and a sufficient argument against civilization!"

Here we are at the central point of Nietzsche's Sociology. The prevailing ideal of civilization based on a forcible subjugation of all the primitive wild instincts has proved a false ideal leading to a general physiological degeneration of civilized man. The "tame man," the hopelessly irredeemable, ordinary man, regards himself already as the finished and perfected product of historical development, as the "higher man"; while, according to Nietzsche, he has simply sunk down to the type of an "empty, good-natured, ingenuous, comfort-loving, ordinary, indifferent, Chinese, Christian type of humanity." And since this degradation has been brought about by the influence of Græco-Judaic Christian morality, that is the force which must be combated and set aside as the first step toward the reformation of the race.

Nietzsche's historic-critical and reconstructive methods are illogical, and will consequently fail to mislead thinking men; but his style is brilliant and fascinating, and the want of logical cohesion will be no bar to the acceptance of his conclusions by the majority. To win over thinking men it would be necessary for him not only to show that the progress of civilization has failed to conduce to man's higher development, but further to define the true path of progress, and demonstrate its feasibility. If he had succeeded in the first; if he could have demonstrated as he asserts, that existing civilization is "logical nonsense and hence untenable," and that his prophetic vision of an ideal civilization is practicable, logicians might have felt constrained to pursue his proposals to their logical conclusions, but his so-called philosophy is found on the last analysis to be the baseless product of an unrestricted fantasy.

The origin of culture, that abstruse philosophic problem which is engaging ethnologists, archaeologists, anthropologists, paleontologists, philologists in generous rivalry, has no diffi-

culties to daunt Nietzsche. He solves it with playful facility. "Let us say without reserve how every higher culture has begun on earth. Men in their natural state, barbarians in the most terrible sense of the word, men of rapine, dominated by unyielding will and lust of power, attack weaker, milder-mannered, peaceable races, or assail some old effete civilization in whose members the lingering vitality flickers in brilliant fireworks. The most dignified caste was in the beginning, the barbarian caste". . . . "and as noblest among the races of men, the predatory animal, the splendid, roving 'blonde beast,' lusting for spoil and victory, was unmistakable—Roman, Arabic, Germanic, Japanese nobles, Homeric heroes and Scandinavian Vikings." These are the true types of the higher humanity—the superhumans.

These distinguished races among whom Will received its elementary development as power, were from the first the law-givers, and furnished the standards of conduct. What they did was good; the arts by which subjugated races sought to negative their will were evil. This is Nietzsche's theory of the origin of civilization. The strong imposed their will upon the weak, and taught that their own conduct was the highest standard of excellence. This is verily the sociological egg of Columbus. The solution is so simple and authoritative that it can hardly fail to commend itself to those unfamiliar with the labors of modern sociologists.

The code of noble morals, *i. e.*, the characteristics of the sensual, primeval giants, reveling in their strength, was distinct from the code of slave morals, *i. e.*, the weak characteristics of those who wanted the courage and strength to oppose the assaults of the heroes. So long as the "noble morals" were in the ascendant it was the golden age. These noble morals were subject to no restraint, but consisted in the unbridled indulgence of the natural instincts. The restraint of the instincts is the formula of the decadence. Profuse without measure as Nature is, she lavished on those heroes an overflowing capacity of enjoyment that really made life worth living. That was the pinnacle of all past civilization, and the highest sense of history, the psychology of which is to be accepted only as the morphology and realization of Will as Power.

If we want a philosophical formula for baptizing this ideal primitive man, there is no need to seek far. It is "The Incarnation of Egoism." The blonde beast thinks only of himself and his lusts; he is the one prime exclusive purpose of his own existence. The outside world is there only as a means for the gratification of his instincts by affording room and opportunity for the realization of "will as power." But really there is nothing very original in this apotheosis of egoism. From Thomas Hobbes to Herbert Spencer quite a stately series of philosophers have attempted to found their systems of philosophy on a more or less qualified egoism. But Nietzsche differs from all these in respect that while they recognize human sympathy as tending to impose healthy restraint on the animal instincts, Nietzsche treats sympathy and compassion as unmistakable evidences of decadence. There is no place for it in the code of noble morals; but in the slave code of morals all those sentiments are properly called into requisition which tend to soften the pressure in the struggle for existence. Slave morality is essentially an utilitarian morality. In the general European adoption of the Græco-Judaic system of slave morals Nietzsche recognizes the decadence of the race.

But, according to Nietzsche, in the course of time there arose a priestly aristocracy whose moral code at the outset corresponded to that of the ruling race, but was gradually modified into its opposite.

Thenceforth priests and people united in a common assault upon the noble morals, without any appreciable result, until at length a priestly race (the Jewish) trod the world's stage, and inaugurated an uprising of slaves in morals, which now after two thousand years of struggle has been triumphant.

It follows, then, that Nietzsche's idea of social regeneration

\* For part I. see THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. VI., No. 24, p. 658.

resolves itself into the development of a dominant ruling class which, by subjecting the masses to slavery shall utilize them for their own higher development. It does not appear to have occurred to Nietzsche that if such a higher race could be successfully bred, the spirit of the age liberated from the controlling influence of the "slave-morality" which he contemns, might prompt the masses to take off the heads of the super-humans to reduce them to the common level.

It is a busy age, and the world has little time to investigate Nietzsche's philosophy critically. On the surface it is specious, attractive, and its formulæ are promulgated in brilliant aphorisms and catchwords, which are gradually taken up and promulgated in the salons. His neo-cynicism indeed is fast becoming fashionable. I cannot doubt that it is destined to achieve a certain triumph, simply because his system rightly apprehended is absurd—*credo quid absurdam*.

#### THE RECENT ECLIPSE.

SIR R. S. BALL, LL.D., F.R.S.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Contemporary Review, London, May.*

THE total eclipse of the sun, which took place April 15-16, is in some respects the most remarkable event of the kind in the present century; certainly no other like phenomenon occurring within the next decade will equal it in the presentation of exceptionally favorable conditions. The primary question in determining the astronomical value of a total eclipse relates to the duration of the phase in which the obscurity is total. In this respect the phenomenon which has just occurred, is of exceptional value. "Totality" lasted four minutes forty seconds on the east coast of Brazil. By skillful organization of the work it is now possible for a corps of experienced observers to effect, even in this very limited time, an amount of careful work that would greatly surprise any one not acquainted with the resources of modern scientific methods. In Chili, totality lasts for two minutes fifty-six seconds, and for nine seconds more in Argentina; while on the west coast of Africa, at Senegal, it is four minutes ten seconds. Expeditions from various nations have been sent to the countries named; and so far as the results are yet known, they indicate that on the whole there has been a degree of success which is highly gratifying.

To realize the conditions under which the eclipse is produced, we must remark that, wherever the moon may happen to be, it bears at all times a long conical shadow projected behind it. The cone comes to a point at a distance which varies somewhat, but is about a quarter of a million miles from the moon. For the production of a total eclipse of the sun, it is necessary that the eye which observes be somewhere within the shadow-cone. Even when the moon does come in between the earth and the sun it will sometimes happen that the shadow cone is too short to touch the earth, in which case only an annular eclipse will result. But when this cone reaches the earth, observers who occupy any spot within the shadow will see a total eclipse.

About 1 P. M., Greenwich time, on Sunday, April 16, the sun was rising in the Pacific Ocean in a state of total eclipse, the moon casting a deep, black shadow on the shining waters around. This shadow was at first oval in form, and the shortest diameter extended some ninety miles north and south. The black patch then began its great eastward journey, reaching land on the coast of Chili, in 30° south latitude, at about half-past seven in the morning. Professor Pickering was among the first of an ardent corps of astronomers ready to greet the total eclipse, and to utilize to the utmost the advantages of an early station. Then, with a speed of 3,000 miles an hour, far swifter than any rifle-bullet ever moved, the silent obscurity sweeps across wide deserts, in the interior of the South American Continent, and then over the noble rivers and glorious forests of Brazil, to quit the land after the

sojourn of barely an hour. Along its track it has been watched in two or three places by interested observers, armed with spectroscopes, photographic cameras, and the other paraphernalia of the modern astronomer.

Quitting the east coast of Brazil the lunar shadow took with somewhat slackened speed an Atlantic voyage. Splendid indeed must have been the view of the corona obtained by those who were in the right position on the ocean, with clear sky overhead! But the deck of a vessel does not offer the stable foundation required for the elaborate apparatus of the astronomer. In about an hour, and a little after half-past three, Greenwich time, the shadow reached land on the African coast, near the River Gambia, about 15° north latitude. Here the eclipse received a cordial welcome from the bands of astronomers in eager waiting. Sweeping onwards with a pace which had now begun again to accelerate, the shadow advances into the interior of Africa, keeping below the parallel of 20°, and gradually curving southwards. At four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the position whence totality was to be observed, had advanced to the east of the meridian of Greenwich. The end of the phenomenon was near; the last glimpse to be had of it from this globe would have been from the desert of Sahara, where, just at the moment of sunset the phase of totality was reached. At 4:15 the eclipse ceased to be total anywhere, but it was an hour longer before the partial eclipse had vanished from the earth.

In Chili, Argentina, and Brazil, and on the African coast, astronomers have been able to obtain a series of admirable positions not often paralleled in eclipse observations. It is important to examine the nature of the changes which take place in the corona; it having been conjectured that such changes occur with extreme rapidity. The time of totality at any one place is doubtless too short to make these changes visible, but if the photographs obtained in Chili and in Africa turn out as successful as we now have good reason to hope, we shall have the opportunity of carefully examining whatever changes may have occurred in the corona between the time of totality in Chili and that in Africa—a period of no less than two and a half hours.

The memorable discovery made by Janssen and Lockyer independently, in 1868, showed that the remarkable prominence of colored flames round the sun's margin could be observed without the help of an eclipse by the employment of the peculiar refrangibility of the rosy light which these prominences emit; and, later, the beautiful invention of Professor Hale, of Chicago, has enabled us to obtain a complete photograph of all the prominences surrounding the sun as well as the incandescent region of the chromosphere from which these prominences arise.

But the corona is only known to us by such opportunities as eclipses present, and for this reason the attention of observers of the late eclipse has been devoted mainly to that point. Mr. Fowler has photographed in Africa the spectrum of the corona produced by placing a glass prism in front of an object-glass of six inches aperture. These pictures, if they develop successfully, ought to throw much light on the nature of the corona. The advantage is that for each source of light of special refrangibility in the corona a distinct image of the corona will be impressed on the plate. So far as these various simulacra can be discriminated and interpreted, they will afford indications of the material constituents of the luminous substances from which they originate.

Spectroscopic testimony forms an exclusive source of information as to the nature of the elementary bodies present in the corona. The spectroscope has hitherto mainly afforded us indications of elements which seem to be undeterminable by our knowledge of terrestrial chemistry. The corona presents a curious green line that seems to denote some invariable constituent in the sun's outer atmosphere, but the element to which this line owes its origin is wholly unknown. The elucidation of this question is from every point of view one of the most interesting problems in solar physics.

## RECENT SCIENCE.

**Absorption of Hydrogen.**—Recent experiments made by G. Neumann and F. Streinitz on the occlusion of hydrogen by various metals give results at variance with those obtained by former experimenters, and some of which are entirely new. Thus it was found that lead absorbed from 0.11 to 0.15 of its volume. Palladium black absorbs 502.35 volumes, and platinum sponge 49.3 volumes. With gold two experiments gave 37.31 and 46.32 volumes, while silver absorbed none at all. The ratio for gold is greater than that formerly obtained by Graham, who likewise asserted that silver absorbed 0.211 of its volume. Iron in a finely divided state was found to occlude 19.17 times its volume, and copper 4.5 times; nickel being midway between the two, with 17.57 volumes. It appears that repetition of the experiment causes a decrease in the occlusive power of some of the metals. The experimenters explain this in the case of the noble metals by saying that an increase of density takes place, but they do not attempt to explain why the density takes place with iron and cobalt. A full account of these experiments is contained in the *Zeitschrift für Analitische Chemie*, Vol. XXXII.—*Engineering and Mining Journal, New York.*

**Amusia.**—The term amusia, recently introduced into medical nomenclature, may be said to denote with regard to the musical faculty about what the word aphasia, in its most comprehensive use, imports with regard to the faculty of speech. Some interesting examples of loss or impairment of the ability to produce or to comprehend music are on record, and a condensed account of the more important observations bearing on the subject is given in a "Revue Générale," by Dr. Paul Blocq, published in the *Gazette hebdomadaire de Médecine et de Chirurgie* for February 25th. . . . Blocq credits Knoblauch with having established the autonomy of such a pathologic state as amusia in 1888. In 1891 Wallaschek made an important classification of the varieties of amusia, distinguishing motor amusia, in which the patient comprehends music, but has lost the power of singing; sensory amusia, in which the subject can no longer distinguish sounds; paramusia, in which the subject sings, but with mistakes in time and note; musical agraphia, or loss of the power to write notes; musical alexia, loss of the ability to read music; and musical amimia, loss of the power of playing on an instrument. Blocq, like Onanoff, adopts an analogous classification, distinguishing a receptive, or sensory amusia, and a motor or expressional amusia, the former including auditory amusia and musical alexia, and the latter comprising true amusia (loss of the power of singing), musical amimia, and musical agraphia. True sensory amusia may be termed musical deafness, and musical alexia may be called musical blindness. Concerning the pathologic significance of amusia almost everything is yet to be learned but it is certain that Blocq has by his analysis of the data now in our possession, done much to facilitate the necessary investigation.—*Medical Journal, New York.*

**Carnivorous Plants.**—N. Tischutkin published an article in 1889 in the *Berichte der Deutschen Botanischen Gesellschaft* on the cause of the digestion of albumen by the leaves of *Puigui-cule Vulgaris* L., in which he endeavors to show that the process of digestion is the result of the action of bacteria. This is in opposition to the theory of Darwin and other authors that the digestion is analogous to the digestion by means of pepsin in the animal kingdom.

In an article in Vol. XII of the *Acta Horti Petropolitani* he further discusses the subject, and concludes that the pepsin of the leaves of insectivorous plants is not a secretion of the plants themselves, but is a by-product formed by the numerous species of bacteria found in the digestive fluid.

As a result of the long series of experiments which he has made in this department he concludes that the name "carnivo-

rous" plants is to be understood in the sense that the plants only assimilate the products which the lower organisms have set free, and that the rôle of the plant itself is only to furnish a medium in which certain micro-organisms may live and develop.—*American Naturalist, Philadelphia, May.*

**Early Aryan Ethnology.**—One of the most earnest students of the early Aryan tribes is Professor Wilhelm Tomaschek, of the University of Vienna. In a late number of the *Mittheilungen of the Anthropological Society* of that city he discusses with profound erudition the relationship of the ancient Illyrians and Thracians.

In its first paragraphs he declares himself a believer that the primitive Aryan speech developed itself in Europe, wholly uninfluenced by either Semitic, Coptic, or other affiliations. From an extended comparison of the relics of ancient Illyrian and Thracian—principally proper names—he reaches the conclusion that the east European group of Aryan tongues should be divided into two sub-groups, the one including the Thracian, Phrygian, and Armenian, the analogies of which are with the Celtic and Italic dialects of western Europe; the other comprising the Slavic and Illyrian idioms, whose analogies are with the Lithuanian of the Baltic. The modern Albanian is a true descendant of the Illyrian, though it has suffered much decay, and also presents a number of non-Aryan radicals, which, the author ventures to suggest, survived from the pre-Aryan Ligurian speech of the locality. The Veneti of northern, and the Iapyges of southern Italy belonged without doubt to the Illyrian stock. The Thracian language itself, a pure Indo-Germanic tongue, became entirely extinct.—*Science, New York.*

## RELIGIOUS.

## THE STAR-WORSHIPPERS.

ELISEEW.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Russkiy Wiestnik, St. Petersburg.*

"**L**OOK at the stars; they tell you many a tale; they are full of life," said Abdallah, a wise man in the Desert of Sinai.

With the curiosity of a young scholar who for the first time in his life meets with a son of the desert I listened to the words of this old man.

"On those stars people live as on our earth," continued the Sheikh. "Allah himself puts the mortal ones among the immortal. We are all guests here; our days are counted by the angel of death; but once on those stars we all will meet again." Silently I took in all the beauty of this wonderful night in the desert; involuntarily my eyes looked northward and remained riveted on the constellation of the Great Bear. The Sheikh understood my silent wishes, and was ready to teach the traveling Frank all the traditions of old.

"There in those seven stars in the Great Bear lives the Spirit of Heaven; Allah himself established him in that abode whence he watches the earth. Seen from this distance, the dwelling of the Spirit is like the ship of the desert; therefore we call it the Camel. And there," he said, pointing to Lyra, "you see the beautiful eyes of that wonderful girl, with her hair sprinkled with pearls. Over the whole sky Allah spreads the girdle of the Prophet. At each side of the holy girdle he put his guardians."

A few years later I traveled in the Sahara, accompanied by an Arabian Nimrod; this old hunter had never been in any mosque. He was a votary of stars and nature. "My prayer," he said, "is not the result of my intellect. Nature whispers it to me. The sky is to me like a book; in the stars, the eyes of Allah, I read His holy will. I pray to the Sun, the Moon, and

the stars, and these prayers reach the ear of Allah as well as the beams of the stars."

I did not remain long in "the land of death and fire" as the nomads call the Sahara, but directed my wandering steps to the camp of the Tuareks, the lovers of freedom. One night the young people were singing and dancing round the blazing fire, under the silver light of the moon. On a sudden they stopped and cried: "Aphaenor, Aphaenor!" lifting their hands and heads up to the sky. Then the daughter of the chief, a young, pretty, slender girl, the best singer among them, stepped forward, and sang with a soft, melodious voice a solemn hymn to the Moon. This hymn was repeated in a loud, sonorous voice by the young men. This worship in the stillness of night, resembled that of the Sabeians, the votaries of the stars.

Another night I spent with the Turkomans near the Caspian Sea. They, too, were star-worshippers. "When people die," said one of the oldest, "their souls go to the stars, whence they come down to earth and hover round our fires. The souls of the just people shine in the skies as the brilliant stars, those that are less good, have scarcely any light at all. In our times there are no great saints, and consequently there appear no brilliant new stars; even new small stars have not been seen in the latest times. Now and then large stars fall down from the sky. Allah is angry with the just ones, because they are conceited and desire to be worshipped. Therefore he flings them down to earth. Under the form of Sun and Moon, Allah himself goes up and down the horizon, the Prophet and all just ones following him."

One night, when we were traveling through the desert, in Middle Asia, there appeared a strange phenomenon in the sky; it was like the zodiacal light, and caused a lively discussion among my companions. "That light," they said, "comes from Heaven to show Allah the way to Kerbel (a place of pilgrimage). Blessed are those who see that light, still more blessed those who are seen by it. 'Twill not be long ere the sky will be darkened, then the evil spirits arise trembling before Allah; at that hour the right believer dares no more look at the sky, he directs his eyes to the holy Kerbel." In half an hour we were at the caravansary. Before I stretched myself on my couch, I stepped out on the flat roof of the building, and to my astonishment I saw on the cold floor my companions kneeling with uplifted eyes and hands saying their silent prayers. I understood then that they were star-worshippers and Mohammedans.

In the solitary steppes of the Mongolei I found traces of the old star-cult. Many Buddhists believe in these celestial bodies.

In the Akabinskier Alps I witnessed a beautiful sight. For half an hour showers of wonderful meteors fell down from heaven in all directions; some of them disappeared in the grand space, leaving in the atmosphere a silver trace. The air was motionless, the desert asleep, only the sky revealed this wonderful life. The bewildered mind believed itself beyond the sphere of this world, able to observe the effects of the invisible orb. When such ordinary phenomena impress the scholar so deeply, what must be the effect of the still greater glories revealed by the sky to the uncultivated son of the desert. The desert is the real element of the Sun. In this limitless expanse it can develop the immense power of its beams, uninterrupted by any obstacle; its brilliancy not tinged by any color of the earth. From morning to night this wonderful spectacle is going on in varied forms; in the midst of the day the rays become veritable beams of fire, unsupportable by any living being. At this hour it becomes the very enemy of man; he begins to murmur, yea, to confound the Sun, the reflex to Allah. Then he hides himself in his dark tent or under a hanging rock, whence he observes the play of the Sun; and when at last it goes to rest in the West, he admires the dazzling colors, playing in all shades of the rainbow, and yielding a strange beauty to the

desert. There is no twilight, the passage from light to darkness is rapid and sudden. Then the moon appears in all her brilliant light. The starry firmament over the desert is only rivaled in brilliancy by that of the Arctic zones.

In the deserts of Arabia, and not in Mesopotamia, were the first astronomical observations made. By their movements were predicted certain meteorological changes: the divinity living on the stars was, according to their idea, the cause of drought, wind, hail, or storms. Thus the sky became for them an open book, whence they drew all their knowledge. The stars influenced their whole life and had soon an active part in the fate of man. The lively imagination of the man of the Orient clothed them with the greatest varieties of forms.

In the desert, as everywhere in life, the fear of something invisible created the first gods, as was said by the philosophers of Hellas: "Primos in orbe deos fecit timor." At another occasion I met with a Tartar Mullah, returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca. He told me of the Kaaba and the black stone, attracting year after year thousands of pilgrims. The Angel Gabriel is said to have brought this stone from heaven when Abraham built the Kaaba and deposited it in Mecca as the right hand and eye of Allah. In the beginning this stone was as white as snow, only by the touch of sinful men it became black.

Though the scholars believe this stone to be an ærolite, yet there are facts that make us suppose that it represented the Venusa goddess, worshipped by the Arabians.

Not far from the temple of Kaaba is the spring Semsem, not less famous; it broke forth at the ardent prayer of Hagar, when she wandered with her son Ishmael through the desert. "This purest water is the holiest on earth," says the poet, "its taste is as sweet as milk, curing all sufferings and pains; it is as aromatic as a blooming rose and as transparent as the air."

The adoration of water stands in near connection with that of the stars. The water is the purest moisture of the desert and consequently of the greatest importance to the nomad. Both trees and water have a great effect on his fantasy. When wandering through the sand sea the very rustling of a spring becomes speech to him, in which the wise men read whole prophecies, and the poet addresses it in the following way: "Thou wonderful, life-giving moisture, life of the Universe, I will sing thy praise; let others rave about the beauty of the Houris or the charms of the gardens of the Padishah or the splendors of Heaven and earth, my song is directed to the water; this crystal, silver fluid, that regenerates life in the veins of the thirsty man is more precious than gold and pearls. Allah be praised who created the water the most wonderful ornament of life."

What was star-worship in its beginning led to the adoration of stones, trees, water, and many other deities, including God Himself. All Sabeians or Star-worshippers had acknowledged, even long before Mahomed's existence, One Great Being, though they worshipped a whole pantheon of lower beings. "The desert especially leads to monotheism," says one ethnologist. "For the son of the desert Allah is one great, universal Power, One Being, revealing himself in his qualities, in deities of second order." These deities the Arabian addresses very often, either to gain something or to be protected against some danger. In former times at most solemn events they lighted a fire at which they swore their oaths; sometimes they sacrificed animals; a remnant of this lost custom is preserved in the bleeding of the hands, whenever a league or covenant is made between two persons. Their processions go round the altars of sacrifice; their round dances are only imitations of the rotary movements of the stars.

I spent my last night in the desert; there were no lights nor colors; darkness round about; the soil, sand, stones, the pointed grass blades, and the gray feet of the camel all were like one dark gray mass; sky and earth were floating together; there was no horizon, only the golden stars lighted this mass. There was no sound nor change; only now and then I smelt the

perfume of the myrrh that here and there had found a shelter between the stones. In the sky we saw the brilliant Sirius, the beautiful Venus, the bright Capelle, and the Balance. The camel stopped in its march, and the Bedouin, wrapped in his white burnous, falling down from his broad shoulders, his bronze face framed by the striped turban, rested on his spear and directed his eyes, shaded by long lashes, to the constellation of Mars, the evil star. He looked at it with a firm and resolute expression; convulsively he pressed his spear, and led his camel with a firm hand the other way.

He tarries for a few minutes; the stars tell him which route to take; where to find a refreshing spring; where stands his tent, and where his young wife is waiting for him. Until this day the stars always brought him good luck; but there lurks the star of evil, frightening the suspicious son of the desert. For some time he is lost in reverie; for some time his eyes try to read the stars. Of a sudden a beam of joy flashes from his eyes; he takes the reins of the camel in hand, lifts up his spear, his eyes seek the far horizon. The evil star does not frighten him any longer, two good ones have appeared beside it; they guide him to the far distance. The ship of the desert puts itself in movement, while the Bedouin, whispering a prayer, "Allah be praised!" directs his grateful look up to the sky, whence the sparkling eyes of God look kindly down upon him.

#### JUBILEE OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

F. H. KRUGER.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Revue Chrétienne, Paris, May.*

FEW Synods of the National Church of Scotland, since the first one in 1560, had been so much in the thoughts of Scotchmen as that which met at Edinburgh on the eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; just fifty years ago. The official ceremony of the reception by the representative of the Crown was unusually well attended. They of the Scottish clergy, who were on the eve of separating the things of Caesar from those which belong to Christ made it a point to show that they were faithful and loyal subjects; and so they crowded the rooms of the ancient royal residence of Holyrood to pay their respects to the Marquis of Bute, the representative of the Queen, delegated by her to sit at the General Synod of the Church of Scotland.

After midday, the official *cortege*, with a brilliant escort went from Holyrood to St. Giles's Church, where the Reverend Doctor Welsh, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the University of Edinburgh and Moderator of the preceding year, preached the opening sermon. He took for his text, those significant words of the Apostle: "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind."

The Synod met the next day in Saint Andrew's Church. A large crowd, in the hope of getting in, stood in front of the edifice, before the rising of the sun. The middle of the church was reserved for the members of the Synod. At the farther end, on a dais, above the armchair of the Moderator, was the throne of the Commissioner of the Crown. At half-past two Doctor Welsh took his seat as Moderator, and immediately thereafter was heard the marching of the troops, who accompanied the Marquis of Bute. The sonorous strains of the national hymn played by the military band reached the ears of the people in the church.

After the customary religious exercises, Doctor Welsh rose. He announced in a voice, which, though clear, was vibrating with emotion, that it was then in order to proceed with the organization of the Assembly; but that, in consequence of certain measures, contrary and hurtful to the rights and privileges of the Church, yet nevertheless sanctioned by the Government, particularly because the ecclesiastical constitution had been violated, he asked leave to lay on the table, after

reading it, a protest in due form against these Erastian abuses. He began to read immediately, and despite the irregularity of the proceedings, no one protested. The paper, though very long and very elaborate, was listened to in silence to its last word. It ended thus: "We now withdraw, recognizing humbly and solemnly the hand of the Lord in what has come upon us by reason of our numerous sins, and by reason of the sin of this Church and this people, but firmly convinced that we are in no wise responsible for whatever consequences may ensue from this separation; it detaches us from an institution we have loved and esteemed, but we obey our conscience, for we see the crown of Christ dishonored; and His royal authority, unique and supreme in His Church, appears to us to be rejected."

Thereupon the reader laid the manuscript on the table, and, turning to the Commissioner of the Queen, who stood up, made a low obeisance. Then with a slow step the Doctor walked toward the door. He was followed by Doctors Chalmers, Gordon, MacFarland, and others. The assembly sat in silence, while one by one all who approved of the Protest, clergy and laymen, several with tears in their eyes, left the church; until a hundred and ninety-three of them were in the street. There an immense crowd respectfully made way for them as, forming in procession, they walked as far as Tanfield, whence some of their leaders had hired a large hall. In this hall was organized, under the presidency of Chalmers, the first Synod of the Free Church of Scotland. More than four hundred persons signed the constitution.

The Scotch Church had invariably claimed to be independent of the State. Scotchmen had always shown a little national vanity, in maintaining that Knox got his Presbyterian ideas directly from the New Testament, and that these were not the result of his long stay at Geneva and on the Continent. Andrew Melville did not hesitate to say to James VI., of Scotland, in 1596, at Falkland: "I must tell you that there are in Scotland two kings and two kingdoms; there is King James, who is the chief of the State; and there is Christ Jesus, the King of His Church, of which James the Sixth is a subject, and in the kingdom of which he is neither a king, nor a lord, nor a chief, but a member only. In your domain we will yield to you and render to you all obedience; but I reiterate, you are not the chief of the Church. You cannot give us that eternal life to which we aspire, and you cannot deprive us of it."

Under such conditions, conflicts with the civil power were inevitable. One of these conflicts was in regard to the right of owners of livings to appoint pastors for them, without the consent of the congregations. So much opposition did many parishes make to the exercise of this right, that, in the Eighteenth Century, the Government appointed a permanent "riding committee," which was a sort of ecclesiastical cavalry, who rode to places where a consistory refused to consecrate or install a minister appointed by the patron of the living, and had the appointee installed without any regard to the feelings of the congregations. In the last third of the Eighteenth Century these conflicts became less frequent. Before the century ended, however, Scotland was visited by Charles Simeon, of Cambridge, Rowland Hill, of London, and others who made preaching tours, especially in the Highlands. These preachers aroused great religious enthusiasm, and the people who became subject to its influence, calling themselves evangelical, regarded this right of appointment in a much more serious light. Matters went on until 1834, when the evangelical majority in the General Synod passed a measure known as the Act of Veto, which provided that when a majority of the male communicants of a congregation gave notice of their opposition to the installation of a pastor appointed by a patron, such pastor could not be installed. This Act of Veto the House of Lords declared illegal.

Still, the Scotch Evangelical Presbyterians did not acquiesce in this decision. Their preachers yet proclaimed the inde-

pendence of the Church. Said Doctor Thomas Chalmers in one of his lectures: "The King, in person or by his delegate, may be present at our deliberations, but what Lord Chatham said about every dwelling in England applies absolutely to the Scotch Church—'The poorest man may in his cottage bid defiance to all the forces of the crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake; the wind may blow through it; the storms may enter, the rain may enter—but the King of England cannot enter; all his forces dare not cross the threshold of the ruined tenement.'"

At last, fully convinced that the religious liberty of the Church was being strangled, the evangelical majority of the General Synod, in March, 1843, petitioned the House of Commons for relief. The House, by a vote of 211 against 76, refused to receive the petition.

By this vote the die was cast. Thence resulted the extraordinary excitement in Scotland in the spring of 1843, and the memorable scene which will be recalled by the Jubilee of May 18, 1893.

#### THE RELIGION OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

LOUIS MÉNARD, DOCTEUR ÈS LETTRES.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in  
*Cours d'Histoire Universelle à l'Hotel de Ville, Paris.*

WHEN the present condition of creeds is examined, the conclusion generally drawn is that religion is a thing of the past; that religious sentiment is condemned to disappear for lack of nourishment. This conclusion, which some hail with joy and others submit to with regret, is premature. The French, and especially the Parisians, are not so much detached from all religious belief as is said. Eighteen hundred years ago the Christians were considered impious because they refused to sacrifice to the gods of the Empire. Such will always be the case with those who will not recognize the official religion. Nowadays the people of Paris are thought to be irreligious. It is certain that they do not like priests, because these have always been found to range themselves on the side of the political enemies of the people. The people no longer like monarchy, and do not see why one should be left in heaven. They willingly say with Blanqui: "Neither God nor master." Despite all that, the people of Paris are the most religious of all peoples; their religion is the worship of the dead. At Paris has been established the usage of uncovering before a passing corpse. Every year, at the beginning of foggy and melancholy November, well chosen for a funereal anniversary, a crowd goes to the cemeteries, spontaneously, without being called together, without priests, without solemnities. The people are scattered through the labyrinth of tombs, of which each one seeks for his own in order to lay thereon an offering of pansies and chrysanthemums, the latest flowers of autumn.

Philosophers and lettered persons are lost in conjecture while trying to guess how religions began, and when they might have been able to ascertain the genesis of religions they were not willing to open their eyes. In Tacitus you can find the opinions of the Romans of his time in regard to the growing Christianity; those opinions are a mixture of horror and disgust. Is not this exactly what the governing classes feel nowadays, when at funeral anniversaries crowns of red immortelles are laid at Père-Lachaise before the mound of the Communists. More than fifteen years ago I predicted their pilgrimages to the common ditch in which are piled the victims of the *bloody week*. Was I a prophet? It was because I knew that Paris would not forget her dead. The religion of the *Cité* of Paris is the recollection of those who died for her; a proscribed worship, confined to the cemeteries, as that of the Christians was to the Catacombs. When the body of Caius Gracchus had been thrown into the Tiber, his widow was forbidden to wear mourning. It was but yesterday that Etienne Marcel and Coligny and Danton had their statues. The apostle of

clemency, Camille Desmoulins, has not yet his; the Nemesis of history is sometimes very slow. But I tell you if you want to know how a religion begins, it is not the philosophers you must interrogate. Look among the lower social strata and you will read there the two words engraved on the great bell of Notre Dame; *defunctos ploro* (I bewail the dead).

The worship of the dead is the religion of families, and that worship has no need of priests. Very often self-interest has caused a separation among brothers: each of them has come from his home to bring his funereal wreath, and before the tomb of their old parents they meet and stretch out a hand to each other. It is the only religion which is accessible to children. These do not comprehend abstractions. When you speak to a child of a God who is infinite and present everywhere, he does not understand what you mean. If he has a memory, he repeats the prayer you have taught him: a parrot could do as much. Suppose, however, that the child's mother says to him: "Dost thou remember thy grandfather, who was so good to thee? Thou canst not see him any more for he is dispersed in the air that thou breathest, but he sees thee and knows everything that thou doest. When thou art naughty, he is sad; when thou art good, he is glad and smiles as he used to." The child understands, and this recollection awakens in it the notion of duty, quite apart from any idea of reward or punishment. Yet some one will say, if you do not believe in eternal life, ought you to give the child a false idea? You do not know whether it is false or true; yet, if it were naught but a mythological expression, it is the only language intelligible to a child, in whom the imagination is always awake. It is the simplest and clearest idea the child can form of religion, that is of a tie which attaches us, by affection and duty, to those who surround us, and even to those who are no longer with us.

A religion, even when it appears new, has always its roots in the most distant past. The eldest of our race, the Aryans, offered libations to ancestors on the table-lands of High Asia, and the Rig-Veda has preserved the echo of the hymns they sang at funerals. The silence of the Jewish books, however, is as sad as a negation; it is a black ball in the urn: "Dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return." Have you nothing more to tell us, ye Jewish books? Not a word, not a vague promise, not a hope? Then we will weigh the votes instead of counting them, and the voice of the primitive peoples will drown that of the unfruitful races. In the long night of history, Greece shines like a light-house. It is her we must interrogate. It must be said to the eternal honor of Hellenism, that there is no religion which proclaims so loudly or so clearly the perpetuity of the human person. The most ancient prayers of the Greeks are a formal witness of personal immortality and of the punishment of crimes in another life. The worship of Heroes is the religion of cities, the worship of ancestors is the religion of families. Perhaps the superior Gods are too far away to hear us; occupied with many things, they cannot hear every prayer; but the Mediators are there who understand our misery, because they have suffered like us.

Our fathers and our friends, ye Lares, protectors of families, ye Heroes, protectors of cities, spirits of our ancestors, souls of the saints, ye dead, where are ye? In leaving to us the inheritance of your benefits and your example, what have you preserved for yourselves? That immortality in which the most sceptical of us would like to believe, of which those of us who believe in it most strongly would like to have proof, is it aught save a recollection of you by those who loved you? I know not, and I never shall know. But I know what ought to be, what it would be a good thing to believe, and what I should be glad to have others believe.

In leaving the cemeteries on the day devoted to the dead, everyone brings away a solemn serenity. All who go there feel regret; for some, perhaps, this regret is already a hope, and, perhaps, for a new generation, more fortunate than us, the hope will become faith.

## SUMMARY OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

**Cambridge "Apostles" (The).** The Hon. Roden Noel. *New Review*, London, May, 12 pp.

REMINISCENCES of Cambridge in which the writer describes his early college days and passes in review his own brother apostles, Arthur Helps, Henry Sedgwick, Julian Fane, etc., as well as many distinguished "apostles" of an elder generation whom he has since known. Among others, Tennyson, Monckton Milnes, F. D. Maurice, Thompson, Master of Trinity, and also men whom he met at their houses, Carlyle, Huxley, and others.

**Chaucer (Geoffrey), The Life and Works of.** J. J. Jusserand. *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, April 15, 41 pp.

ONE of a series of Studies of English authors. This one does full justice to Chaucer, praising highly the services he rendered to English poetry and the English language, lauding especially his good sense, his invention, his skill in narrative, his dramatic quality, his joyous humor. An analysis is given of some of the "Canterbury Tales."

**Ferry (Jules).** M. de Marcère. *Nouvelle Revue*, Paris, April 15, 16 pp.

THIS sketch of Ferry is by a practised writer who had known the French statesman for twenty-three years. While blaming his religious policy and the direction he gave to public instruction, the article awards high praise to his honesty and ability during his long political career, defending especially his course in regard to Tunis and Tonquin. Ferry's manners, it appears, were abrupt and lacked polish, a defect which made him enemies. He appeared to much advantage when addressing the Chamber of Deputies, where, however, his virile and convincing speech often failed of its full effect, by reason of some unfortunate expression which gave offense.

**William of Orange.** By von Heinrich. *Jugendblätter*, Stuttgart, April.

KING LOUIS OF FRANCE could not understand "that the *canaille* would rather drown like so many dogs" than submit to him, the "Grand Monarque." It is no secret why the people of Holland were so loyal to the House of Orange. William of Orange, afterwards William III. of England, possessed all the qualities which gain the love of the people. He was able to control the restless spirits of his time more and better than any one else.

## EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

**Alexandria, A Walk in.** Alfred Raymond Dowling. *Nineteenth Century*, London, May, 17 pp.

THE writer conjures up the past glories of this protean city in Ptolemaic and Roman days, dwells upon scenes in the Apostolic age, the fanatical murder of Hypatia; indeed, he touches on every historic event of note with which the city is associated, and ends with the pious hope that under Britain's rule it may have its youth renewed like the eagle's.

**Art-Reproduction.** Mr. Timothy Cole's Engravings of old Italian Masters. John Addington Symonds. *New Review*, London, May, 7 pp.

MR. COLE pursues a method of wood-engraving which, although less exact than photographic reproduction, allows greater scope for artistic interpretation. By working on his blocks face to face with the original painting, he is able to suggest color effects through various devices of stippling, coarser or finer cutting, and many other technical devices of which he is a cunning master.

**English Letters, The Future of.** W. Morris Colles. *New Review*, London, March, 10 pp.

COMMENTS enthusiastically on the anticipated results of the American Copyright Act, the tendency of which will be to widen immensely the field of remuneration for the author on both sides of the Atlantic, and predicts that the literary output of the future must distance all calculations.

**French Institute (the), The Centenary of.** Francisque Bouillier. *Correspondant*, Paris, April 10, 11 pp.

OCTOBER 25th, 1895, will complete a hundred years since the French Institute was organized, although, of the five Academies which compose the Institute, two, the Académie Française and the Académie des Sciences, are each more than two centuries old. M.

Bouillier, an old Member of the Institute, here suggests that the centenary of its organization be worthily celebrated, and that preparations for such celebration be begun well in advance.

**"Falstaff," The Progenitors of.** Raffaello Giovagnoli. *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, April 15, 23 pp.

SINCE the appearance of Verdi's opera, "Falstaff" has been much in the thoughts of people; and here an inquiry is made as to where Shakespeare got his idea of the characters of his "Merry Wives." These characters, according to this writer, were derived from those in several comedies of Plautus, but the English playwright is very much superior to the Latin poet in the truth to nature of his personages, the vivacity of his dialogue, the wonderful blending of comic force and humanity in *Falstaff* himself, as well as generally in artistic excellence.

**Naval Academy (the), Life and Study at.** Walter G. Richardson. *New England Mag.*, Boston, May, 15 pp.

DESCRIPTIVE of the student life and of the whole course of instruction; emphasizing the thoroughness of the instruction, and the high moral tone of the society.

**New England Art at the World's Fair.** William Howe Downes. *New England Mag.*, May, 25 pp.

THE exhibits described and illustrated to show that, in respect to art, as Paris is France so Boston is New England.

**Press and Parliament.** H. W. Massingham. *New Review*, London, May, 9 pp.

IN 1729 the House of Commons passed a resolution to the effect that the reporting of its proceedings constituted a breach of privilege, and this law has never been repealed. Members of the press are admitted only on sufferance, and even to day a standing order of the House authorizes the speaker or the chairman, whenever he sees fit, to order the withdrawal of strangers, i. e., pressmen. The author thinks the time has come for the abrogation of any powers that exceed the mere authority to check gross personal misconduct within the precincts.

**Tennyson, Aspects of.** V. Tennyson as a Nature-Poet. Theodore Watts. *Nineteenth Century*, London, May, 21 pp.

TENNYSON is first considered mainly in relation to those English poets who immediately preceded him. Treated individually he is credited with painting the sea with a master-hand, especially the sea within sight of land. For the rest, so masterly is his hand in painting nature, that it is not easy to say what kind of landscape he painted best. In power of calling up imaginary landscape, he never had an equal save Coleridge, among English poets. Numerous fragments of his poetry are cited in support.

**Women, An Imperial University for.** Rev. Canon Browne. *Nineteenth Century*, London, May, 5 pp.

IT is not sufficient that Oxford and Cambridge, and other universities similarly designed for men, should be open to women. They will not modify the curriculum to suit women, and it is not by any means sure that any one of them has the ideally best course for women. An Imperial University for women should be founded and should confer degrees for work done at any of the approved British institutions for higher education, and it is suggested that Holloway College for England might arrange for the course supposed to be the nearest possible to the ideal course for women.

## POLITICAL.

**Atchin, in Sumatra, A Visit to.** Dr. Gerhard Schott. *Globus*, Braunschweig, No. 18, 8 pp.

THE Hollanders have waged war with the Atchinese ever since 1873, yet it has been impossible to subjugate them. Had they been united under one government, Holland would have long since established a strong administration. But it is simply a *guerre à l'outrance* between every single Atchinese and the Hollanders. Still, the latter cannot give up the country, even if they desired to do so, because their prestige in the Indies would be affected by such a course. The country will, however, pay in the end for the trouble and expense which the conquest entails.

**Gibraltar, An Exchange for.** Capt. Gambier, R. N. *Fortnightly Review*, London, May, 12 pp.

THE contention of this paper is, that the retention of Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, and Egypt is strategically a mistake, and must, in the event of war, prove a source of weakness to Great Britain. Gibraltar

should be exchanged for the Canary Islands, "whose strategic importance to England cannot be too earnestly insisted on."

**Hawaiian Revolution (The).** Theo. H. Davies. *Nineteenth Century*, London, May, 6 pp.

PRESENTS an impartial sketch of the conditions in which the desire for annexation originated, the violation of the Constitution by the Queen, her deposition, and the action of the Provisional Government. Approves President Cleveland's action, and expresses a conviction that the American people will never take over the country in violation of the vital instincts of the native people.

**Home-Rule Bill (the), Irish Opinion on.** Professor Dowden. *Fortnightly Review*, London, May, 17 pp.

PROFESSOR DOWDEN offers the testimony of public bodies and persons representing the commercial interests of Ireland to show the disastrous effects of Home-Rule: the Report of the Council of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, which declares that the result of the Bill "would be a deadly blow to the Irish commercial interests"; Mr. Thomas Sinclair, who says, "the Bill would be most injurious"; the declarations of the Linen Merchants' Association that "our particular branch of industry would be seriously, if not fatally, injured"; the Dublin Chamber of Commerce (its president and nearly one-half of the members are Roman Catholic) expressed the view that "Home-Rule will inflict a deadly blow on commercial interests;" an address of more than fifty of the leading mercantile men of the southern provinces, in which they declare "that the Home-Rule Bill will arrest the growing prospects of Ireland."

**Home-Rule Bill (the), The Financial Clauses of.** J. J. Clancy, M.P. *Fortnightly Review*, London, May, 10 pp.

THE financial clauses of the Bill are not satisfactory, even to its friends. This paper states the objections, and proposes some alterations. 1. The surplus, £500,000, which Mr. Gladstone's Irish Budget would place at the disposal of the Irish Government would be altogether inadequate; the writer thinks that the surplus must be at least a million. 2. The amount of the proposed contribution of Ireland to the Imperial expenses, £2,370,000, would be largely in excess of what Ireland ought to pay. Recommends the "quota plan" as ensuring an absolutely fair and self-working distribution. 3. The Excise provision which requires "If the duties of Excise are increased above the rates in force on the first day of March, 1893, the net proceeds in Ireland of the duties in excess of the said rates shall be paid from the Irish Exchequer to the Exchequer of the United Kingdom." This is an injustice to Ireland. The paper considers other questions of minor interest.

**India, The Invasion of, by Russia.** Colonel Younghusband. *Nineteenth Century*, London, May, 22 pp.

THIS article purports to be a memorandum written by a Russian officer for the information of his own Government. It discusses the available strength of England for defense, the quality of her native troops, the probable action of Afghanistan and the border hill tribes, and Russia's capacity for combating all the difficulties in the way of a successful invasion of India by force and intrigue. In the concluding paragraph, Colonel Younghusband appears to forget his rôle as a Russian officer, and points to the vast tenacity of purpose of the British which, sooner or later, will turn the tide and bring back victory to her standards.

**National-Liberal Party (the), The Future of.** Editorial. *Die Grenzboten*, Leipzig, No. 18, 4 pp.

THIS article is chiefly interesting because of its attack upon Herr von Benningsen's conciliatory tactics. The National-Liberal Party, formerly the strongest in the Reichstag, has lost its influence by supporting the Government; it can only hope to recover lost ground by being in the opposition. It is the obstructive methods of the Socialist Party which gives it its present influence.

**Nicaragua Canal (The).** R. H. McDonald, Jr. *Californian*, May, 3½ pp.

URGES the assistance of the Government in the construction of the canal, because control of such a channel across the continent should not be permitted to a foreign nation or corporation.

**Pension Bureau (the), An Inside View of.** A. B. Casselman, an Employé of the Bureau. *Century*, May, 5 pp.

AN account of the methods of the Pension Bureau. The writer's contention is that these methods are largely modified by the fact that

the business of the Bureau has been conducted with a view to showing that the party in power is the friend of the soldier.

**Union (The).** Algernon Charles Swinburne. *Nineteenth Century*, May, 2 pp.

IN this poem, Swinburne utters his protest against disunion of the "Threefold State."

**Union (the), Cavour on the Repeal of.** Lady Mary Wood. *Nineteenth Century*, London, May, 9 pp.

FIFTY years ago Cavour visited England and became absorbed in the question of Irish politics. He sympathised warmly with Ireland, but he admired England, and, while seeking a remedy for Irish grievances, he treated O'Connell's efforts for the repeal of the Union as impossible of realization, and the measure itself as but little calculated to insure the salvation of Ireland.

**Veto Bill (The) from the Trade Point of View.** Charles Walker, Chairman of the Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society. *Fortnightly Review*, London, May, 11 pp.

ATTACKS Sir William Harcourt's Liquor Traffic (Local Control) Bill. Denies the allegation that drink is "the mainspring and source" of poverty; offers statistics to prove that crime is not a resultant of drink. Claims that the Bill "strikes at the liberties and convenience of the poorer classes, whilst leaving the well-to-do entirely untouched"; demands compensation in case licenses are not renewed.

#### SOCIOLOGICAL.

**Leo, the Reformer.** Caliban. *Die Gegenwart*, Berlin, No. 17.

EVERY trader praises his wares, and if the Pope prescribes the Christian-Catholic Church as a potent remedy for all social evils, he is certainly not far wrong. It may be popish wisdom which causes him to play the part of social and religious reformer; it may be the fear of losing his present status—or the hope to render his rule once more universal. All this is of no importance. The pure, unadulterated Christianity of the Nazarene is the religion of the future, and the man who can give it to us is worth more and deserves higher praise than Savonarola, Huss, Luther, Calvin, or even Marx, if he turn out to be the Pope.

**Life-Insurance, Which Is the Best Form of?** The Natural-Premium System, G. A. Litchfield, Pres. Mass. Benefit Life Asso. The Disadvantages of the Level-Premium System, E. B. Harper, Pres. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Asso. *N. A. Rev.*, May, 11 pp.

THE first writer presents the claims of the Natural-Premium System as furnishing "pure insurance" without the element of investment, which in other kinds of insurance increases the cost. The second writer asserts the superiority of the Natural-Premium or assessment system, arguing that, while its rates are about one-half those charged by the old companies, it also provides absolute security for the payment of its death-losses.

**May-Day Dialogue (A).** Vernon Lee. *Contemporary Review*, London, May 13.

THIS is a cleverly-written discussion, in the form of a dialogue between two women belonging to the "upper class," and the Russian cousin of one of them who has formerly been a Socialist. The ladies lament the unequal distribution of wealth and privileges, but do not see just what they can do about it. The Russian sums up by saying that while we are yet talking it over, the Huns and Vandals are also thinking how they may diminish inequality and increase human welfare; and that after they apply their remedy there will not remain much of our civilization, nor many economists, philanthropists, or philosophers to record what that method was.

**Melanesia and the Labor Traffic.** The Right Rev. the Bishop of Tasmania. *New Review*, London, May 10.

His Lordship visited the Melanesian Islands with a general bias against the reopening of Queensland to Kanaka coolie labor, but in the islands he met so many who had had experience and who were willing to engage themselves, that he felt constrained to look favorably on the system, and to admit that the worst aspects of the labor system are now mere ancient history.

**Norwich, St. William of.** Augustus Jessopp. *Nineteenth Century*, London, May, 8 pp.

TOUCHES on the discovery of an old manuscript of the Eleventh Century which turns on the asserted murder by Jews of a Christian boy whose shrine became a place of pilgrimage, and throws a strong light on the popular feeling towards the Jews in those days, giving at same time a rational explanation of the cause in the fact that the

Jews by lending money at 60 per cent. had accumulated all the money in the country.

**Pension-List Revision, Further Views of.** Wheelock G. Veazey, Past Com.-in-Chief, G. A. R.; Representative O'Neil, of Mass., and Representative Enloe, of Tenn. *N. A. Rev.*, May, 13 pp.

THE first writer says "The fact that the severe strain and great exposure largely diminished the physical resources of all soldiers who served a considerable term is alone sufficient to establish the soundness of the principle upon which the Act of 1890 was based."

The second writer, who has served as Congressman more years than any of the present members of the House, advocates a reform in the present Pension system, because "it has debauched the loyal sentiments of most of the survivors of our great war, and it has reduced the Treasury of the country to an almost bankrupt condition."

The third writer asks for the purging of the Pension-roll in order to make it a "roll of honor."

**Pension System (Our Private), Anomalies of.** Thomas F. Dennis, of the Pension Bureau. *Forum*, May, 10 pp.

THE chief argument presented against the allowance of a pension or increase of a pension by special Act is that such Act is, of necessity, personal, discriminating, and partial, and is unjust to those who, equally deserving, have not the acquaintance, the influence, or the knowledge of "ways and means" requisite to secure similar benefits.

**Pool-Room Gambling, The Suppression of, in Connecticut.** Editorial. *Andover Rev.*, May-June, 1 p.

IN Connecticut, when it was impossible to procure from the Legislature any specific statute against pool-rooms, public sentiment was aroused against the evil by the concerted action of the Press and the Churches, and because of this influence, brought to bear on the Assembly, the Judiciary Committee have acted in such a way as to indicate that pool-rooms will soon disappear. The writer presents this as an example that New Jersey might follow with benefit.

**Socialism in England.** Otto Gaupp. *Die Gegenwart*, Berlin. No. 17.

ON the continent of Europe we are still inclined to think that England is the free country of former days and the land of Cobden, Bright, Macauley, and Mills. But whoever has watched British politics knows that within the last quarter of a century the most radical changes have been wrought. Not only a Socialist faction exists here, but the whole nation and its leaders are drifting into the worst kind of socialistic paternalism. No better proof can be required than that English statesmen discuss a forced eight-hour labor day and pension laws; and perhaps the climax is to be found in the Local-Option Bill, which provides that a two-thirds majority shall decide whether a man may get a glass of beer at an inn or not.

**Socialism (Menacing) in the Western States.** Frank B. Tracy. *Forum*, May, 11 pp.

THE writer holds that the People's Party is "only an aggravated symptom" of the principles of Socialism which "are already a part of the life of vast numbers of citizens of the Western States."

#### RELIGIOUS.

**Berengarian Controversy (The) and Its Antecedents.** Part II. The Rev. John Rickaby, *Month*, London, May, 16 pp.

THE writer, in his first paper which appeared in *The Month* for April, makes the assertion that Berengarius is interesting to the student of theology because he was the first to attack the doctrine of the Real Presence of Jesus Christ in the Sacrament of His Body and Blood. In that paper, the author traced the Course of the Eucharistic Controversy through the Ninth Century. In the present paper he takes up the history of the Controversy, which culminated in Berengarius, who was ordered to proclaim his belief in the Real Presence at the Council of Rome in 1059.

**Buddhism (Esoteric).** Prof. Max Müller. *Nineteenth Century*, London, May.

REVIEWS the late Madame Blavatsky's attempts to found a new religion; subjects the sources of her information to scientific criticism; treats her religious sentiments and miracle-frauds with philosophic charity, and describes the evolution of Buddhism from Brahminism, starting from the Upanishad doctrine of the identity of the human and the divine, a doctrine which the Brahmins taught only to the philosophic, and which Buddhism popularized. Madame

Blavatsky gave a distorted picture of Buddhism, which she misapprehended and polluted by pretending to miraculous powers.

**Buddhism, The Morality of.** C. Galton. *Month*, London, May, 12 pp.

THIS paper calls especial attention to the general estimate of the moral system of Gautama, as set forth in Bishop Copleston's recent work, "Buddhism, Primitive and Present, in Maghada and Ceylon." The defects in Buddhism that the Bishop points out are the following: The emotions are, as far as possible, discarded; there is only a selfish motive for action; there is no sense of duty; the view of life is unpractical; there is no God, no immortality. The writer of this paper concludes "that the weakness of Buddhism consists in its fatal omissions rather than in the falseness of the positive elements of its teachings."

**Gordon Riots (The).** Lionel Johnson. *Month*, London, May, 17 pp.

AN account of the Gordon Riots, which broke out in 1779, and which the writer of this paper says were the last great persecution of the Catholic Church in England. He also gives a list of some of the penal laws in force against Catholics from the time of the Reformation up to the outbreak of the Gordon Riots. The Bill for their relief which was passed in both Houses in 1778, caused bitter opposition, and was indirectly the cause of the riots.

**Jesuit Doctrine of Obedience.** By the Late J. Addington Symonds. *Fortnightly Review*, London, May, 7 pp.

THE Doctrine of Obedience as expressed in *Constitutiones, Sexta Pars, Caput V.*, is this: "A sin, whether venial or mortal, must be committed, if it is commanded by the Superior in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, or in virtue of obedience." Several explanations of this have been given which were not satisfactory to the distinguished author of this paper, who declares: "I find it to be an integral point of the Jesuit system that obedience should be paid to Superiors as though they were not men, but Christ or God."

**Jesuit Question (The).** *Die Grenzboten*, Leipzig, April, 10 pp.

THERE are after all many societies quite as obnoxious as the Jesuits. And their bad principles? Do not the pious accuse the freethinkers of being unprincipled? Do not the latter return the compliment? And do not the law-and-order parties and the socialistic factions mutually accuse each other? As long as the battle of the Cults raged there was some sense in a law relating particularly to the Jesuits, to-day it is as unjust as a measure against Puritans or the Salvation Army. The agitation against the Order is popular with the masses because they are superstitious, and believe in the influence of the Jesuits as they believe in the stories of wells being poisoned by the Jews.

#### SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

**Characters (Acquired), Are They Inherited?** II. Alfred Russel Wallace. *Fortnightly Review*, London, May, 14 pp.

THE distinguished author makes the claim "that," in the two papers in which he has considered the propositions of Herbert Spencer and others, "I have now fairly met the strongest arguments of the advocates of use-inheritance as a law of nature and as a factor in evolution," and concludes, "that no case has yet been made out for the inheritance of individually acquired characters."

**Chemistry (Synthetical), On the Rise and Development of.** Prof. T. E. Thorpe. *Fortnightly Review*, London, May, 23 pp.

THE distinguished author of this paper sets forth the facts that analytical chemistry determines "the quality and quantity of the various atoms in a compound"; while synthetical chemistry demonstrates "that the attributes of bodies depend not merely on the nature and number of their components, but also on the mode in which these components are arranged and distributed." He traces the development of the science from the discovery of the atomic hypothesis by Dalton, and says. "The characteristic feature of the chemistry of our time is the development and elaboration of Dalton's theory." He begins his survey of the progress that synthetical chemistry has made during the last fifty or sixty years with "that particular day in 1828, when Wöhler first observed the transformation of ammonium cyanate into urea." Very interesting is the presentation of the successive steps of a synthesis that terminates at the active principle of tea and coffee:—1. Carbon and oxygen give carbonic acid.—Priestley, Cruikshank. 2. Corbonic oxide and chloral give carbonyl chloride.—J. Davy. 3. Carbonyl chloride and ammonia give urea.—Natanson. 4. Urea gives uric acid.—Horbae-

zewski, Behrend, and Roosen. 5. Uric acid to be transformed into xanthine. 6. Xanthine yields theobromine.—Strecker. 7. Theobromine gives caffeine.—Fischer. Among other notable syntheses noticed are the oil of mustard, salicylic acid, and numerous coal-tar products.

**Cholera (The), How Does it Originate?** Prof. Jäger. *Das Neue Blatt*, Leipzig, No. 30.

THE bacillus has positively no chance in a perfectly healthy body. Cleanliness is the only way to combat the disease, and where the utmost cleanliness is observed there is no need for harassing legislation, although a few solitary individuals will probably fall victims to the plague. The English have the cholera in India always, yet they do not stop traffic on that account. They treat it like all contagious diseases. As a matter of fact the cholera has never yet come direct to us from India, but always by way of Asia Minor, which is like one immense pigsty, and therefore peculiarly fitted to breed the disease.

**Cholera, The Propagation and Prevention of.** Dr. Robson Roose. *New Review*, London, May, 13 pp.

ASSUMES that the balance of evidence is in favor of the conclusion that cholera is ordinarily communicated by water polluted with cholera poison, and recommends for its prevention, the adoption of the ordinary rules of hygiene.

**Climate, The Influence of, on Race.** Hon. John W. Fortescue. *Nineteenth Century*, London, May, 12 pp.

THE fact that the white man has his climatic limits is strongly insisted on, and argument is advanced to show the inevitable tendency to degeneration of the English stock in the warmer parts of Australia, which will probably prove a fine field for the development of an East Indian population. The mere absence of a severe winter as in New Zealand exercises an important influence on character. Already the dominant characteristic of the New Zealand settler is a certain joyous frivolity and cheerful optimism, and every generation will tend to remove him further from the English type.

**Highways (Existing), The Care of.** W. E. McClintock, M. Am. Soc. C. E. *Engineering Mag.*, May, 8 pp.

THE making and repairing of roads is a subject of wide interest. This paper is a practical instruction in the best way to use the materials suitable to various localities. The point is that very few of the smaller towns are in a financial condition to make the best roads, but they may use what means they have to the best advantage.

**Mummy (The Agram).** M. L. McClure. *Nineteenth Century*, London, May.

TREATS of the discovery at Agram (Croatia) of the mummy of a young girl, brought there from Egypt about 1849, and which, on later investigation, proved to be swathed in linen bandages inscribed with some two thousand Etruscan characters, affording material for further research into Etruscan race relations.

**Nitrogen, Its Chemical Union with the Soil.** P. P. Dehéain, of the Academy of Sciences. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, May, 24 pp.

THE thesis of the author is that nitrogen is eliminated from nitrogenous matter by microbes, isolated below or on the surface of soils containing it; that, while our knowledge of the action of these microbes is still very slight, and we do not know how the nitrogen is eliminated or what are the reactions which determine its chemical union with the soil, we have been able to ascertain positively that the chemical union of atmospheric nitrogen with plant-producing earth assures the perpetuity of life on the surface of the globe.

#### UNCLASSIFIED.

**Chatham Islands (The) and Their Story.** Henry O. Forbes. *Fortnightly Review*, London, May, 22 pp.

THE Chatham Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, about five hundred miles east of Banks Peninsula in New Zealand, get a special interest from the episode of the escape of the rebel Te Kooti, one of the most dangerous of the leaders in the rebellion in the first Maori war. He was banished to these islands under guard of a small English garrison. The story of his escape is told, as the writer received it, from an actor in the drama. Among other interesting features of this paper is the account of the characteristic plants and birds of New Zealand.

**Cricket (Rustic).** Girard Fiennes. *New Review*, London, May, 9 pp.

A SPIRITED description of an imaginary rustic cricket match, and a

genial essay on the wholesome moral influence of this good old English game in which gentle and simple meet on a fair field where no distinctions are recognized save those which the player wins for himself.

**Danzig.** Karl Theodor Schulz. *Ueber Land und Meer*, Leipzig, No. 29.

DANZIG is one of the few Prussian cities which have preserved their ancient picturesqueness amid Nineteenth-Century prosperity. The author does not tell us this in the usual traveler's style but in an interesting little story of love and happiness, all the historical importance of Danzig and its present advantages are described by a suitor to the damsel's father, who does not appear to notice that his daughter is less interested in the city than in the patrician cicerone.

**Diamonds.** Dr. Engel. *Jugendbälter*, Stuttgart, May.

IN this treatise the author combines his scientific notes with moral reflections. While describing the beauty and value of these gems, he deplores the fact that they have played an important part in the history of crime.

**Giralda (the), Under the Shadow of.** B. Evetts. *Month*, London, May, 8 pp.

DESCRIPTIVE of the Cathedral of Seville, which was consecrated in October, 1506, more than one hundred years after the first stone had been laid.

**Napoleon I. in Russia.** An Historical Study by Gustav Dahms. *Westermann's Monats-Hefte*, Braunschweig, May, 10 pp. Part II.

A VERY thoughtful and exhaustive criticism of Napoleon's campaign in Russia. Napoleon's defeat is attributed, not to his failure to bring the Russians to battle at the earliest opportunity, but to want of mental elasticity, ascribable to physical indisposition from which he suffered in common with a great portion of his army. Still, the author holds that the natural difficulties of the country constituted an insurmountable obstacle.

**Pampas Plumes (the), Among.** Clara S. Brown. *Californian*, May, 8 pp. Illus.

DESCRIBES the cultivation of "the king of the grasses."

**Rome Revisited.** Frederic Harrison. *Fortnightly Review*, London, May, 20 pp.

THIS is an historical and descriptive paper, the nature of which may be expressed in these words: "There are three elements wherein the historical value of Rome surpasses that of any extant city: first, the enormous continuity of its history; next, the diversity of that interest; and lastly, the cosmopolitan range of its associations."

**Seattle, The City of.** John W. Pratt. *New England Mag.*, May, 12 pp.

HISTORICAL and descriptive. Illustrations by Vesper L. George, H. Martin Beal, and Louis A. Holman. Calls attention to its phenomenal growth. In 1880 its entire population was only 3,533; in 1893 it was over 60,000. In the same time its property valuation has increased from \$1,626,275 to \$43,802,716.

**Warfare (Naval), David and Goliath in.** *Das Neue Universum*, Stuttgart, No. 5.

THE author traces torpedoes and torpedo-boats from the early modest beginnings to the present costly and complicated machines and fast steamers. The torpedo-boats of the different navies are described, their speed, armament, and relative capabilities are given, and the author comes to the conclusion that the late additions to the Italian flotilla are, at present, the most perfect vessels of this kind, having reached the extraordinary speed of 26.8 knots an hour.

**West Indies (The) in 1892.** Lord Brassey, K.C.B. *Fortnightly Review*, London, May, 22 pp.

DESCRIPTION of a voyage to the West Indies. The products of the various islands are noticed, and the social and political condition of the people. The writer especially calls attention to the future development of British possessions in these Islands, and emphasizes the necessity of the elevation of the negro population to the condition of peasant proprietors.

**World's Fair (the), Foreign Nations at.** Persia, Clarence Andrews. Canada, George Stewart. *N. A. Rev.*, May, 7 pp.

ARMS and armor, textile fabrics, rugs and carpets, shawls, embroideries, will form the conspicuous feature of Persia's exhibit. Canada has voted \$105,000 for expenses, and all the provinces will be represented.

## BOOKS AND BOOK-WRITERS.

## COLLINGWOOD'S BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN RUSKIN.\*

A n announcement that Mr. Gladstone has offered the Poet Laureateship to Mr. John Ruskin, gives additional interest to the just-published biography of him by Mr. W. G. Collingwood who, it is stated, has acted as Mr. Ruskin's secretary (or perhaps in a more important capacity) for more than twenty years. Of the biographer, *The Times* (New York) has this to say:

"If Mr. Collingwood has not actual genius as a biographer, he has other qualities which geniuses sometimes have not possessed. He has admirable discretion, untiring industry in searching for facts, and the manner in which his material is put together is marked by orderliness and clearness. He has aimed neither to write a book which shall treat of Ruskin and his friends nor one devoted to the times in which Ruskin lived, but rather one on Ruskin, the man and worker, and on the work which Ruskin did. He conforms strictly to his title, therefore, and the volumes must have unrivaled interest for all students of the great writer's life."

It appears that Ruskin has managed to get rid of the considerable fortune which he inherited, and *The Times* has these comments on his conduct.

"On the death of Ruskin's father a fortune of \$600,000 with various other properties came to him, while a further sum of \$185,000 and a house remained for the widow. Eventually Ruskin received from his parents \$1,000,000, and all this money several years ago had passed from his hands—'chiefly in gifts and in attempts to do good.' It was only the interest that Ruskin spent on himself, the capital he gave away, piece by piece, until all had gone, except the house he now lives in and what it holds. The sale of his books for some years has yielded him his only income, and a large part of this, says the author, 'goes to an army of pensioners to whom in the days of his wealth he pledged himself; needy relatives and friends, discharged servants, institutions in which he took an interest at one time or another.' From these books his income now is from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year.

"One can realize the shock which this dissipation of his fortune would have given to the father of Ruskin, and it is not easy to reconcile the loss of it with the finest filial spirit, disinterested and noble as Ruskin's motives have always been."

The view which *The Tribune* (New York) takes of the book is as follows:

"These volumes are the result of an intelligent and painstaking effort to treat Ruskin's life and writings in accordance with a theory (one is led to suspect sometimes that in essential points it is his own) which leaves none of his work to stand alone, but links all together as a growth, keeping time in its variations with the changes which years brought to the man himself. Such a theory can easily be over-worked, and it is just possible that it will be found on second thoughts to have been overworked in his biography.

"The biographical narrative can hardly be called entertaining as compared with certain masterpieces which every reader will recall; Mr. Ruskin himself has a nature too intense to be merely entertaining, and he has few of those eccentricities which make the lives of many great literary men amusing."

Much more enthusiasm is displayed by *The Literary World* (Boston):

"Not only the admirers and lovers of John Ruskin, but those as well who have not counted themselves his disciples will go far before they will find a biography more thoroughly fascinating than this by Mr. Collingwood. Mr. Ruskin's *Præterita* has, indeed, made the public well acquainted with the chief passages and many minor details of his career; but Mr. Collingwood has been well advised to publish this biography, which needs none of the excuses generally made for biographies written in the lifetime of their subjects. The biographer writes out of complete sympathy and discipleship, and his pages contain but few suggestions of criticism of Mr. Ruskin's doctrine or deeds. He presents Mr. Ruskin's teachings in such comparatively moderate language that they will commend themselves to many who have been repelled by the extravagant form which Mr. Ruskin gave them.

"Mr. Collingwood has undoubtedly produced in his two volumes one of the most admirable biographies of recent times."

It would seem, from these various criticisms, that little attention is given in this work to Ruskin's metrical compositions. It may be that Mr. Collingwood thought he had done sufficient in that respect by his publication in 1891, "The Poems of John Ruskin," in two volumes, of which an account † was given in these columns at the

\* The Life and Work of John Ruskin. By W. G. Collingwood, M.A. With Portraits and other Illustrations. Two volumes. Pp. xiv., 260, xxi., vi., 261-365, xxxi. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.

† See THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. IV., p. 158.

time of their appearance. Of the "Poems" THE LITERARY DIGEST said then:

"Some of the pieces in Volume I. are perhaps better than the general run of the productions of childish versifiers, but they are childish productions all the same. The verses contained in Vol. II. are certainly better, but all show a plentiful lack of inspiration, poetic imagination, passion, and mastery of form. The earliest piece of verse printed in the volumes before us is "Glen Farg," written in 1827, the occasion being some autumnal frost occurring just before the author had left Scotland, just after his summer visit. Glen Farg is a little north of Loch Leven. Thus runs this initial piece:

"Papa, how pretty these icicles are,  
That are seen so near, that are seen so far;  
Those dropping waters that come from the rocks,  
And many a hole like the haunt of a fox;  
That silvery stream that runs babbling along,  
Making a murmuring, dancing song;  
Those trees that stand waving upon the rock's side,  
And men that, like spectres, among them glide;  
And waterfalls that are heard from far,  
And come in sight when very near;  
And the water-wheel that turns slowly round,  
Grinding the corn that requires to be ground,  
And mountains at a distance seen,  
And rivers winding through the plain;  
And quarries with their craggy stones,  
And the wind among them moans.

"Mr. Ruskin thought so highly of this production of his childhood, that he printed these lines in 1862, thirty-five years after they were written, in his 'Munera Pulveris,' with this remarkable comment: 'All that I ever could be, and all that I cannot be, the weak little rhyme already shows.' For a quarter of a century thereafter Mr. Ruskin continued to make rhymes, and the last two pieces of verse printed by Mr. Collingwood are these, written in 1887:

## ST. PETER.

"St. Peter went to fish  
When sprats were twopence a dish:  
But St. Peter went to preach  
When sprats were twopence each.

## THE ANSWER TO BABY

"Fishes in the sea,—  
Apples on the tree,—  
What is it to me,  
Baby, whose they be?"

## Ruskin as Poet-Laureate.

Seldom has a non-political event been so widely commented on by the press of the United States as the offer of the Laureateship to Mr. Ruskin. A few of the journals approve of the offer, on the ground that he has shown himself a poet in his prose. Specimens of the expression of this opinion are the following:

*The Journal, Minneapolis.*—Whether John Ruskin accepts or declines the Laureateship, which has been tendered to him by Mr. Gladstone, the tens of thousands of the ardent admirers of the greatest art-critic who ever thought and wrote in the English tongue, and for that matter, any other, will recognize the propriety of the act.

*The Dispatch, Columbus, O.*—The mantle of Tennyson will hang better from his shoulders than from those of any of the men who were commonly mentioned in connection with the Laureateship after the death of Tennyson.

*The Dispatch, Pittsburgh.*—Provided England is to have a Poet-Laureate at all, and provided the salary and title are to be regarded as the rewards of poetic merit, it could have none better than John Ruskin to succeed Lord Tennyson.

*The Post, Hartford, Conn.*—It strikes us that Gladstone has shown a true conception of the real value of things in offering the Laureateship to Ruskin, who is the only one left of the great writers of the Victorian Age.

*The Globe, Boston.*—A prose-writer may be a great poet after all, just as a verse-writer may sometimes be a great proser. John Ruskin as Poet-Laureate may not be such a bad choice as many have assumed. There have been far poorer poets than John Ruskin who have been Laureates of England.

*The Times, Philadelphia.*—The more we think of this suggestion of Mr. Gladstone the more worthy it will appear—the more worthy Ruskin of the distinction, the more worthy of England to recognize in such a man the exponent of her highest poetic thought. For he is a poet not of nature only, but of humanity, of faith, and hope, and love.

*The Times, Brooklyn.*—Mr. Ruskin, if not much of a rhymester in these later days, has really written more genuine poetry and given more evidence of the possession of true poetic fire than most of the poets of his generation.

*The Morning Advertiser, New York.*—Mr. Ruskin's poetic gifts are not of wide popular acquaintance except that, while his fame has been made by his prose-writings and lectures, no man in Great Britain, except the late Laureate, has betrayed more of the poet's nature or has exerted a greater influence upon the Nation and the world in his time as an educator of the art side and the poetic sensibilities of the human race. His poems themselves are merely suffi-

cient to warrant the recognition of his title, in view of his great prose-poems, to the honor of the Laureateship.

*The Independent, New York.* — Mr. Gladstone's appointment of John Ruskin as successor to Lord Tennyson is something more than a happy hit; it is so audacious as to be very nearly a stroke of genius. Among all the names that have been canvassed for Poet-Laureate, no one has ever seriously considered Ruskin. His name, indeed, has not been mentioned. He has not been thought of as a poet but as a writer of prose—the most musical, the most inspired, the most poetic prose-writer which the English language ever possessed, and yet as not technically a poet. . . . He is one of England's great men. He is a better poet than some who have borne the title of Laureate, and he is a great master of prose, and prose which has the beauty, the majesty, the uplift of the noblest verse. . . . Up to the age of twenty-two, his main writing was of verse; and we may say that he has written no poetry since he was twenty-six. The two volumes of his poems, published in 1891, contained but a single poem written after that age; but that one, "Awake! awake!" is so good that one cannot but wish that he had given more of his mature powers to verse. It is one of those flights of magnificent optimism such as poets delight in, and such as inspired Tennyson.

Much more numerous are the journals which consider Mr. Ruskin's appointment to the Laureateship an eminently unfit one. *The Evening Wisconsin* (Milwaukee) calls the offer of the place "Mr. Gladstone's Unpardonable Sin," and concludes thus its observations under that caption:

"He is not a great poet. He is not a poet at all. He is not even a good versifier. His verse consists almost wholly of exercises written at school. That Gladstone should have passed by poets like Charles Algernon Swinburne and William Watson and William Morris and Coventry Passmore and Austin Dobson, to confer the mantle of Tennyson upon Ruskin, is an offense which can never be forgiven by people who place literary ethics above personal or political expediency."

*The Saturday Evening Post* (Burlington, Iowa), under the heading, "Made a Mess of It," discourses in this bitter way:

"Admirers of Mr. Gladstone felt a thrill of alarm for his condition when they learned from the cable of Tuesday that he had offered the place of Poet-Laureate to the feeble old creature—feeble in mind and body—who is still known as John Ruskin. . . . It is not too much to say that Mr. Gladstone's ill-timed act has shocked the English-speaking world. Mr. Ruskin could not have been Laureate even in his best days, nor would Mr. Gladstone have thought of him for the place ten years ago. There is a feeling of humiliation and of regret that such a peculiar and desirable honor, so well deserved by more than one true poet, should be bandied about between these two childish old creatures, while other men, strong of intellect and full of the virility and noble purpose of life's noonday, are smothered and repressed."

*The Gazette, Elmira, N. Y.* — Gladstone is a great reader and is no doubt familiar with all the living English poets. Perhaps this familiarity has led him slowly, reluctantly, but inexorably, to the conclusion of trying somebody else. We can no more than guess what his reasons were. Everybody is astonished, including E. C. Stedman, who did not put Ruskin by so much as a single sentence into his book "Victorian Poets."

*The Eagle* (Brooklyn) thinks it impossible to defend the act of Mr. Gladstone:

"Hitherto Gladstone has never been at a loss to defend any act of his with ability and eloquence. It would be hard for him to offer a plausible explanation of the latest. The best his friends can suggest in his behalf is that he intended to make light of the place and jocosely to intimate that the Poet-Laureateship was a matter of so little consequence that it would be as well to award the position to a man who was not, and made no pretension of being, a poet at all. If it is a joke, it is an extremely poor one."

No justification for the offer can be found in Mr. Ruskin's prose is the opinion of *The North American* (Philadelphia):

"The English which he wrote affords but a doubtful and dangerous model. Much of it is magnificent; much of it is rhetoric run mad, but the value of the best of it as an example of literary style is dubious. It is ornate to the point of extravagance, rhythmical to a degree which in prose is not a merit, but a defect, and overloaded with adjectives whose vivid coloring does not compensate for their weakening effusiveness. It is not the kind of English which endures, and in a few years it will be deemed as rococo as the solemn pomposity of Johnson, the sonorous magniloquence of Gibbon, or the antithetical brilliancy of Macaulay. Add to all this that Ruskin is now in his old age, a mentally enfeebled man from whom there is nothing more to be either expected or desired, and the extraordinary nature of Mr. Gladstone's selection will be fully realized. If the Premier desired to bring the Laureateship into contempt as a useless anachronism he could have found no better way of doing so than by naming Ruskin for the place."

We conclude our selection of the opinions adverse to the appoint-

ment of Mr. Ruskin—very few in proportion to the number which might be cited—by the trenchant opinion of *The Critic*, New York:

"The only indication of approaching senility that Mr. Gladstone has yet given, is to be found in his offering the Poet-Laureateship to Mr. Ruskin. The post has been held by many a man who would hardly be accounted a poet to-day, but never before has it been given to one who wanted the accomplishment of verse. . . . The objection to Mr. Watson as a candidate has, we believe, been removed by the seclusion and rest he has enjoyed since the death of Tennyson, and the falling vacant of the Laureateship completed an aberration of mind brought on by overwork and loss of sleep. No one can read the poem in to-day's *Critic* in which he celebrates the restoration of his reason simultaneously with the recurrence of spring, without feeling that the paean is not premature. And, even if his diagnosis of his own condition be unduly favorable, it were better to bestow the Laureateship on a mad poet than on a mad writer of prose. The maddest man in the whole matter is undoubtedly the Prime Minister himself."

A cablegram from London in *The New York Sun* of the 20th instant has this information:

"The new Poet-Laureate will be Lewis Morris. The Queen and Premier are agreed that he should be the man. He has been commissioned to write the marriage-ode of the Duke of York and Princess May, and that settles the question. The appointment will probably be officially announced next month."

A study of the poetry of Mr. Morris appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST Vol. II., p. 458, which came to the conclusion that he has failed "to become a great poet even of the commonplace; and in his failure to become great, has succeeded in becoming popular. He has failed to become great, because he has so little to tell us that is new; he has succeeded in becoming popular, because he has so much to tell us that is old."

#### RECOLLECTIONS OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.\*

ONLY two of Hawthorne's books were dedicated to friends—"Our Old Home," to ex-President Pierce, and "The Snow Image," to Horatio Bridge. In the dedication to the latter volume the romancer says to Bridge: "If anybody is responsible for my being at this day an author, it is yourself. It was your prognostic of your friend's destiny that he was to be a writer of fiction. And a fiction-monger he became in due season." Mr. Bridge died recently at the age of eighty-seven, and there has appeared a book by him, entitled "Personal Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne" (published by the Harpers). The work is thus described by *The Plaindealer* (Cleveland):

"The ground covered by this volume is but little touched by other published works relating to Hawthorne. The larger portion is devoted to his earlier years, the two friends being college-mates and intimately associated in many ways before the duties of his profession took Bridge away from the neighborhood of his friend the greater part of the time. When this was the case a correspondence was kept up, selections from which are among the most attractive portions of the volume. In these letters and in the recollections of his friend the reader gets a better knowledge of Hawthorne than from many of the volumes and papers written concerning him, and the additional knowledge brings with it a warmer regard for the author of 'The Scarlet Letter' and 'Twice Told Tales.'"

*The Times* (Brooklyn) has this to say about the volume:

"Mr. Bridge has an agreeably easy, unbookish way of telling unfamiliar things about Hawthorne, in whose personality there is a fascination that gives a welcome to every worthy comment or analysis. . . . Bridge does not print his early letters from Hawthorne because these were all destroyed at Hawthorne's request. But there is an interesting group of later letters covering the middle and later period of his life. Those relating to the period of the Consulship and to President Pierce, who was a classmate of Hawthorne and Bridge, are significant as showing the attitude toward practical affairs of a man with a strongly romantic strain. We are enabled to see Hawthorne as a practical, discreet, discerning man."

Some defects in the work are pointed out by *The Examiner* (New York):

"It is unfortunate that a book which contains so much that is interesting to the general reader, and of value to the student of Hawthorne's life, should be disfigured by the defects which come of an unfamiliarity with the technical side of authorship. 'The Recollections' suffer from diffuseness and bad arrangement. Nevertheless, if one will but consent to be his own editor he will find much in Mr. Bridge's volume which will instruct and entertain him. By far the most valuable pages of the book to our mind are those containing the letters addressed by Hawthorne to Bridge. They are now made public for the first time."

\* Personal Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne. By Horatio Bridge. New York; Harper and Brothers.

## A NEW TRANSLATION OF ODES OF HORACE.

MR. JOHN OSBORNE SARGENT, a brother of Epes Sargent, who died about eighteen months ago in his eighty-first year, left a translation of the larger portion of the Odes of Horace, which has just been published under the title, "Horatian Echoes,"\* with an Introduction by Oliver Wendell Holmes. Dr. Holmes and Mr. Sargent were at Harvard together, and remained in friendly relations until Mr. Sargent's death. Here are some of the things which the Doctor says about his friend:

"Mr. Sargent was by no means *homo unius libri*—a man of a single book. But few scholars have shown more devotion to a chosen author than he has manifested to his beloved Horace. That classic author was always a favorite of the learned. The perfection of his style, the admirable truth and discrimination of his critical judgment, the charming, companionable familiarity of his Odes, the thoroughly human feeling which pervaded them, qualified by the sensitive fastidiousness inseparable from the highest cultivation, fit him for the scholar's intimate and the student's guide. Few could appreciate these excellencies so fully as Mr. Sargent. He assimilated all that was most characteristic and captivating in this delicious writer, whose fascination surpassed that of poets of far loftier pretensions. Virgil has been the object of an admiration amounting almost to worship, but he will often be found on the shelf, while Horace lies on the student's table next his hand. It is a privilege to be introduced to the great Augustan lyrical poet and critic by one so thoroughly conversant with his author, and so deeply imbued with all the distinguishing qualities of this refined, genial, clear sighted, thoroughbred Roman gentleman."

*The Plaindealer* (Cleveland) has a high opinion of the book:

"It is doubtful if any of the translators entered more thoroughly into the spirit of the Roman poet or spent so many years upon the work of putting his thoughts into English dress. As a whole Mr. Sargent's work will compare favorably with that of any of its predecessors, although some of the Odes may have been more felicitously rendered. Certainly in no other version will the reader get a better idea of Horace in all his varying moods."

And so likewise *The Press* (Philadelphia):

"The translation is quite faithful to the original; and because the author has really aimed to express the peculiar fascination of Horace the book will be a real addition to the ever-growing library of 'Horatian Echoes.'"

A high estimate is placed on the version by *The Times* (Brooklyn), which seems to think, however, that the translator has sometimes been trammeled by an endeavor to be too literal:

"The work is admirably done. It has dignity, symmetry, force. The translator's veneration for the poet he has undertaken to place before the reader of English is so great that he is sometimes guilty of sacrificing music to precision. Mr. Sargent has wished to be known as a faithful translator. He certainly can never be chid for want of deference to his original. The translation is seldom what may be called free, and is never daring. There is, too, something not modern in the translator's use of rhyme and double rhyme—a method which not only immensely increases the labor of translation but proportionately enlarges the hazard of weakness. It cannot be denied, however, that the translator shows great ingenuity in expressing that classic lightness of Horace's more playful moods and in repeating that union of dignity and grace discovered in the immortal Odes."

*The Mail and Express* (New York) is brief, but laudatory:

"Mr. Sargent has raised a monument to his own memory as well as that of his beloved poet, in these 'Horatian Echoes.'"

In the general chorus of praise, *The Times* (New York) takes this part:

"The translations are almost literal in their faithfulness to the original, yet the translator has contrived to preserve something of the lyric tunefulness of Horace's verse, while keeping the general atmosphere of his style. The task undertaken was a difficult one, but Mr. Sargent fully demonstrated his fitness for it. Every lover of Horace will regret that this translator did not live to make English versions of other Horatian poems."

Somewhat less laudatory is *The Nation* (New York), which mentions certain inaccuracies, of more or less consequence, but credits the book as a whole with these admirable qualities:

"We can say of Mr. Sargent that he achieved a large measure of success in the difficult task of catching the spirit of his author, although his gaiety is more boisterous than that of Horace, and he is far less gracefully serious. And if, occasionally, the spirit of an Ode is misapprehended, as is the case with the first of the first book, it is very happily seized in the larger number."

\* *Horatian Echoes. Translations of the Odes of Horace.* By John Osborne Sargent. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. 1893.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

In our issue of the 13th inst. we gave an opinion of *The Pall Mall Magazine* by *The Tribune* (New York), which praised highly the editing, the writers, and the illustrations of the new periodical. *The Free Press* (Detroit) also has a high opinion of Mr. Astor's venture. Not all the contemporaries of these journals agree with them. *The Christian Examiner* (New York) praises the "printing and pictorial embellishments," but thinks Mr. Astor's own paper, "Madame Recamier's Secret," "might better have been omitted." *The Examiner* also finds fault with the editing, three of the stories having a tragic ending, making up "a dish of horrors" such as few people care for. The estimate of *The Critic* (New York) is that "The Pall Mall compares favorably with the English illustrated magazines, but cannot compare at all with the American illustrated monthlies. Its contributions are good, but the illustrations poor. There is no excuse for such inartistic work in a country where there are so many clever draughtsmen." "Madame Recamier's Secret" *The Critic* thinks a secret "which might better have been left untold." In regard to this last point, *The Interior* (Chicago) speaks more plainly, saying: "America has lost Mr. William Waldorf Astor. He has gone to merry old England and set himself up as a British nobleman—in expectancy. But there is something to be thankful for. If the dirt which William Waldorf Astor smirches into his only article, in the first number of his magazine, was to be printed at all, the farther it was printed away from America the better."

THE LITERARY DIGEST has frequently translated for its columns articles by Mr. Charles de Mazade in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He died on the 28th of April, in his seventy-second year. He joined the staff of the *Revue* nearly fifty years ago, and from 1852 to the time of his death (with one interval) wrote the "Chronique" of political events, which appears in each (fortnightly) issue of the periodical.

## BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

## AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

*Apostles (the), The Labors of; Their Teaching of the Nations.* The Rt. Rev. L. De Goesbriant, D.D., Bishop of Burlington. Benziger Bros. Cloth, \$1.

*Archies of Athabasca.* J. Macdonald Oxley. D. Lothrop Co., Boston. Cloth, Illus., \$1.25. A Canadian story of trapper-life in the woods of British Columbia.

*Artistic Travel; A Thousand Miles Toward the Sun: Normandy, Brittany, The Pyrenees, Spain, and Algeria.* H. Blackburn. Imported by C. Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$2.75.

*Catholic Dictionary (A).* William L. Addis and Thomas Arnold, M.A. New Edition, Entirely Reset, Revised, and Enlarged, with the Assistance of the Rev. T. B. Scannell, D.D., with the Imprimatur of His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan of Westminster, and the Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D.D., Archbishop of New York. Benziger Bros. Cloth, \$5.

*Columbia's Emblem—Indian Corn. A Garland of Tributes in Prose and Verse.* Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. Cloth, 40c. This book, the selections from many writers, sets forth the history, poetry, and value of Indian corn. "Whoever reads it will be surprised to hear from all sides the divers voices singing the praises of maize as the emblem of our Nation."

*De Lesseps (Ferdinand), The Life and Enterprises of.* G. Barnett Smith. W. H. Allen & Co., London. Cloth.

*Drama (The). Addressed by Henry Irving.* I. *The Stage As It Is.* II. *The Art of Acting.* III. *Four Great Actors.* IV. *The Art of Acting.* Tait, Sons, & Co. Cloth.

*Earth (The) and Its Inhabitants.* Elisée Reclus. Edited by R. G. Ravinstein, F.R.G.S., and A. H. Kean, B.A. D. Appleton & Co. Library leather, \$6. This is the third volume of the division "America" in this series, and is devoted to the United States.

*Greek and Latin Palaeography, Handbook of.* By Edward Maunde Thompson, D.C.L., Principal Librarian of the British Museum. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$2. This volume outlines a history of the Greek and Latin alphabets, and descriptions of various writing instruments, materials used to receive writing, forms of books, abbreviations, and contractions, numerals, etc., related to the study of Roman and Grecian documents. A valuable index is appended.

*Hawthorne (Nathaniel), Personal Recollections of.* Horatio Bridge. Harper & Bros. Cloth, Illus., \$1.25.

*Irish Nationalism: An Appeal to History.* The Duke of Argyll, K.G. John Murray, London. Cloth, 3s. 6d. The *Times* says: "The Duke of Argyll pulverizes very thoroughly the inflated fable which forms the foundation of Mr. Gladstone's theory."

*Leaves of Antiquity: The Poetry of Hebrew Tradition.* From the German of J. Gottfried v. Herder. Universalist Pub. House, Boston. Cloth, 75c. "The prose poems embrace in all nearly fifty traditions and are the earliest known traditions of the human race."

*Lottie's Wooing. A Novel.* By Darley Dale. Cassell Pub. Co. Cloth, \$1.

*Mahdi's Camp (the), Ten Years Captivity in, 1882-1892.* From the original MS. by F. R. Wingate. Illustrated by Photographs, Maps, and Special Drawings by Willis C. Horsley. Imported by C. Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$6.

*Morocco As It Is. With An Account of the Mission of Sir Charles Euan Smith.* Stephen Bonsal, Jun. W. H. Allen & Co., London. Cloth, Illus., 7s. 6d. *The Spectator* says that this book presents "A very vivid and true picture of the Moorish kingdom."

*Philanthropy and Social Progress. Seven Essays by Miss Jane Addams, Robert A. Woods, Father Huglington, Prof. Franklin R. Giddings, and Bernard Bosanquet; with Introduction by Prof. Henry C. Adams.* T. Y. Crowell & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

## The Press.

### THE CHURCH PRESS.

#### The Presbyterian Issue.

It is admitted that the serious business before the Presbyterian Assembly, now in session at Washington, is the case of Professor Briggs. *The Independent* (undenominational), New York, has some words of advice which are specially significant from the fact that it has always opposed Professor Briggs. It says:

"The personal fortunes of Professor Briggs are of no moment in this issue. His rashness has made a great disturbance, but yet he has been acquitted. Say, if you will, that justice has miscarried; that a lower court has not correctly interpreted the standards of the Church. Admit it. What then? Shall the Church be divided for this reason? Guilty men sometimes escape in our civil courts, and we have to submit to it, taking what care we may to make the way of justice more certain thereafter. As an acquittal has been pronounced in the case of Professor Briggs, let it go so. Let the man go free; but declare in plain but temperate language the attitude of the Church toward the tendency of the doctrinal innovations which he champions."

*The Evangelist* (Presby.), New York, to show that in spite of the controversies now disturbing the Presbyterian Church the past year has been one of the most prosperous in the history of the Church, presents the following statistics:

"In Foreign Missions the increase over the total of last year, is \$83,211, bringing the entire contribution from all sources up to \$1,014,504. Thus the receipts of our Board of Foreign Missions have, for the first time, touched and passed the million point! . . . The Home Board has also had a good year, though it carries over a debt of \$31,444, as against \$71,160, the deficit with which it began the year. The total receipts are given at \$967,454. Its force in the field was never so large, viz.: 1,723 missionaries and 379 missionary teachers. The former minister to congregations numbering 144,005 individuals, 99,250 of whom are church-members. The additions to these dependent churches on confession have been 10,028 the past year."

#### Heresy.

*The Ram's Horn* (undenominational), Chicago, gives the heresy-hunters a blast in the following extract :

"Heresy is orthodoxy in the minority. The question is purely one of priority and numbers. . . . A trial for heresy is not an effort to ascertain the truth, but is the view held in accordance with the written law. All reformers were teachers of heresy. Abraham was a heretic; his monotheism was a battle-gauge thrown at the stars. He led a secession, a schism, and became the founder of a school. Moses was a heretic among the theologians of Egypt; such, too, were Saka and Mohammed. They led the world upward, but for a time walked alone. Christianity was rocked in the cradle of heresy. What were Paul and John but protestants against the services and doctrines of Judaism. They were right, but by the unanimous deliveries of the Church, each deserved to die. . . . Heretics may be, and often are, seekers after reputations. They throw their little opinion-pebbles into the water just to attract attention. Notice is their desire and a trial their consummate hope. Let them alone; they will soon grow tired of the experiment and turn to their proper work."

*The Episcopal Recorder* (Ref. Epis.), Philadelphia, noticing the re-election of Professor Smith to his professorship in Lane Theological Seminary and the virtual expulsion of Profes-

sor Roberts, "because he had been a persecutor of this teacher of false and dangerous doctrines," regards this as a "pretty good start on the down-grade," and adds:

"We call attention to this trend in the Churches, and raise a warning cry. Not that we expect to arrest the onward rush of this apostasy. Far from it. We regard it as irresistible because we hold it to be inevitable. There is a sure word of prophecy to which we do well to take heed. By it we are warned that the close of this dispensation is to be characterized by a grievous apostasy from the faith. We think we see its beginnings in what is now taking place in the Churches. The Lord warns His disciples that the world will hate and persecute them, and adds, 'These things have I told you, that when the time shall come, ye may remember that I told you of them,' and 'that ye should not be offended.' Believing that the Church has now entered upon this downward course, and that it will rush on wildly to the vortex of this awful apostasy, we feel it a duty to warn all under the influence of our teaching, that this falling away is inevitable.

#### Unitarianism at Andover.

Commenting on the fact that two members of the Senior Class of Andover Theological Seminary have declared themselves to be Unitarians, *The Religious Herald* (Congregational), Hartford, says:

"It is only somewhat lately that the result of that teaching [at the Seminary] has manifested itself fully in the opinions and teaching of the students who have been instructed there. From some cause the theology of these, or of some of them, seems to have been corrupted from its source. The doctrines taught seem to be the logical antecedents of certain heresies that these students do not hesitate to declare. Unless the fountain be corrupt, wherefore do they send forth bitter waters? . . .

*The Christian Standard* (Christian), Cincinnati, thus calls attention to the effort put forth to counteract this tendency to Unitarianism:

"It is a peculiar circumstance that the editors of *The Andover Review*, all of whom are members of the theological faculty, have been for the last six months or more publishing a series of articles on 'The Divinity of Jesus Christ,' which they evidently regarded so able and conclusive that they have been published in a volume by the Riverside Press.

#### The Parliament of Religions.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has expressed his opposition to the Congress of Religions to be held in Chicago. *The Christian Register* (Unitarian), Boston, calls this "An Instance of Bigotry," and goes on to say:

"Standing in the face of the intelligent scholarship of our time, this refusal to acknowledge anything true in the religion of other races is supremely ridiculous. There was a time, to be sure, when children were instructed that there were two kinds of religion in the world,—the true and the false—Christianity being the one example to be classed under the first division, and all other faiths being grouped under the last. But though that time, as marked by years, is not so very far behind us, yet for every well-informed person it is practically as far away as the Middle Ages."

*The Churchman* (Prot. Epis.), New York, is not surprised that the Archbishop will have nothing to do with the "grotesque performance" at Chicago, and states its principal objection to the Congress in these words:

"The religions are to be shown there at work, like engines or pianos. The cause of each is to be urged by some truly 'distinguished' representative. Even so new a faith as Theosophy, whose advocates met in con-

vention a few weeks ago in New York, and received and enshrined a handful or so of the ashes of the late notorious Madame Elavatsky, is to fetch wise men from the East to explain what it is, and make converts. The multitudinous sects of Christians are to have their spokesmen: Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics may all say their say in testimony or in defense."

#### The No-Popery Howl.

Under this heading *The Freeman's Journal* (Roman Cath.), New York, criticises the Board of Alderman of London, for censuring the Lord Mayor for "having been so ill-advised as, at a banquet in the Mansion House, to propose the unconstitutional and disloyal toast of 'The Holy Father and the Queen'—a marked departure from the loyal course of action pursued for the past four centuries by the Corporation of the City of London." *The Journal* offers in explanation of Lord Mayor's conduct, the following quotation from Professor St. George Mivart:

"The toast was, as reported, 'Pope and Queen.' But, surely, no one could expect English Catholics to take the revolutionary step of reversing the ancient City custom, and, instead of 'Church and Queen,' to drink 'Queen and Church.' Yet this is what they must do were they to make the name of the Head of the Church occupy the second place."

*The Tablet* (Roman Cath.), London, in answering a paper which declared that "the Lord Mayor deserves to be pilloried for the way he laid on his profession of loyalty," says:

"Catholics recognize their Church as a supernatural institution, and the Pope as a universal ruler raised above the passions of men, the hatreds of nationalities, and the ambitions of potentates necessarily circumscribed by the limitations of their kingdoms. They are just as good, and may be better citizens for all that, than those who would hamper the operation of their minds by penal laws like those which are the sorriest blots on the pages of English history in the past."

*The Christian Evangelist* (Disciple), St. Louis, speaking of the pomp displayed at the banquet and of the significance of the Lord Mayor's toast, remarks :

"The whole affair has raised a tremendous storm, and is calculated rather to injure than to promote the very promising prospects of the Catholic Church in England. The English people see in such demonstrations that Rome is as arrogant and presumptuous as when English kings did penance at the bidding of the Pope."

#### Kossuth on Home Rule.

The venerable Hungarian patriot has been interviewed by a representative of *The Pall Mall Gazette* in relation to the Home-Rule Bill. Among other things he said: "The situation of Ireland is compared to that of Hungary. This is false. The Austrians never conquered Hungary. Ireland, on the contrary, was conquered by force of arms, and can only be delivered by force of arms." *The Tablet* (Roman Cath.), New York, in commenting on Kossuth's words, says:

"His is the doctrine preached by *The Tablet* and maintained by every Irishman who seriously desires the regeneration of his native land. National independence, without which there can be no real autonomy, has never yet been won by parliamentary agitation or 'constitutional methods.' Although we don't agree with Kossuth that Ireland has been conquered by the English any more than Hungary has by the Austrians, we decidedly hold with him that 'Ireland can only be delivered by force of arms.'"

## THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

The Chinese Exclusion Law continues to call forth warm discussion from the newspapers, despite the closing of the case, so far as its constitutionality is concerned, by the decision of the Supreme Court. We present below a discussion of various phases of the situation. The Eastern papers are taking the greater part in the discussion, those in the far West limiting their utterances chiefly to a demand for the enforcement of the law. The Administration has made no public announcement, as we go to press, and the President's intentions regarding the law are merely a matter of surmise so far as the public is concerned.

**"Chinese Cheap Labor."**

*The Globe (Dem.), Chicago.*—It is a recognized principle of this Government that contract labor cannot be imported. As all Chinese laborers in the United States are under contract, this Government, instead of being harsh with them by adopting restrictive and regulative measures, is, in point of fact, more lenient with them than with any other class of foreigners. This Law only affects coolies, who are the veriest slaves that ever passed under the rod. Merchants, students, scholars and travelers are exempt. That the cry of "Chinese cheap labor" is not all buncombe is proven by the fact that an appeal has just been sent out by the unemployed of California asking for aid, stating also that the 35,000 Chinamen in San Francisco take bread and butter from just that many white laborers and their families. Shall the Nation, through any false notions of law, protect and sustain an army of foreign laborers within its boundaries and at the same time allow its own citizens to become beggars, as the unemployed of San Francisco have virtually acknowledged themselves to be by sending out this appeal? The Supreme Court very wisely answers that question negatively.

*The Globe (Dem.), Council Bluffs, Iowa.*—It is reported through the columns of the press that "Senator Leland Stanford, of California, has had the courage to speak out in denunciation of the Geary Law, and bases his opposition on the ground that the Chinamen are useful, and really do not come into competition with American labor." With all due deference to Senator Leland Stanford, if the statement attributed to him was really made by him, then we say that he knows better, and knows that there is not an hour in the day, week, or year that Chinese labor is not in competition with white labor, being the fundamental cause of the vast army of white labor tramps found in California.

**A Disgrace to America.**

*The Times (Rep.), Brooklyn.*—There is nothing in the history of American legislation since the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law to compare in infamy with this latest product of Kearneyism, the Chinese Exclusion Act, fathered by Congressman Geary, of California. It is the rankest embodiment of caste and race-prejudice ever enacted in a civilized country, and those whose clamor compelled its enactment are likely to be themselves the first sufferers. If it is right and proper to exclude Chinese immigrants from the United States there can be no logical objection to the enactment of similar laws to exclude Russian Jews, Italians, and even Germans and Irishmen for the benefit of those who had the good fortune to cross the Atlantic before this Know-Nothing sentiment, of which the Geary Act is the latest expression, became rampant. As a matter of fact the Chinese are the most peaceful, the most orderly and inoffensive, and the most moral of all our immigrants and there is not a single argument that can be used in favor of their expulsion that would not apply with ten-fold force to the immigrants from all the nations of Europe. It may be true that they

smoke opium and love a quiet game of fantan, but a nation so addicted to tobacco and poker as is the United States can hardly complain of them on that score.

**Denunciation That Goes Too Far.**

*The Voice (Proh.), New York.*—The law says the arrest *may* be by any United States Customs official, Collector of Internal Revenue or his deputies, United States Marshal or his deputies, but the injunction is compulsory on the President that they *shall* be arrested by some one. We do not see how, in the face of the law and of the Supreme Court's decision, President Cleveland can refuse to execute it to the extent of the appropriation available, without violating his oath of office and rendering himself liable to impeachment. . . . The Churches which are now making their loud and solemn protests are just about one year too late. They have no business, we venture to observe, calling on the President to violate his oath of office and refrain from executing the law. Nor is it within the bounds of reason to compare this law to the mandates of the Czar expelling the Jews, nor to characterize it as brutal and barbarous. The opposition which we have consistently made to the law, as a discourteous and abrupt termination of treaty relations with China, and as unduly burdensome on Chinamen already here and entitled to the rights of American residents, gives us the privilege to say a word of rebuke to the opposition which seems disposed to atone for its tardiness by an excess of zeal. The ukase of the Czar, as a rule, gives the Jews no reasonable chance of escape from its provisions. The Moors were driven from Spain and the Huguenots from France with no alternative offered but imprisonment and death. The Geary Law did not have for its aim the driving away of the Chinese already here, but the exclusion of those not yet here. All that the Chinamen now here had to do to escape deportation was to register and receive certificates. Even the taking of the photograph was not required. If they have refused to do this it is their own fault, and the deportation that may ensue is contrary to the aim of the law, which, not anticipating any such course, appropriated but \$100,000 for the first year's expense and \$50,000 for the next year's.

**"A Satire on the Declaration of Independence."**

*The Eagle (Ind.-Dem.), Brooklyn.*—It is one of the worst Laws ever passed in this world. It is unequal, inquisitorial, arbitrary, and tyrannical. Its enforcement is reposed in unjudicial hands which can have an interest in abusing it. The Law is an enacted lie. It says it is what it is not. It says it is passed for a purpose and for an object which nowhere enter into its motive and administration. If it were enforced on white men or on black men it would produce a revolution which the world would justify. It is to be enforced on yellow men who are comparatively helpless and toward whom brutality and injustice can be practiced apparently with the approbation of Government, certainly without the prohibition of the national judiciary, and probably with alacrity by the hoodlum elements of population everywhere, especially on the Pacific coast. Somewhere in Courts the rights of human nature should have a standing. Constitutions, written or unwritten, should be construed with reference to those rights. There are no rights of human nature which this Law does not trample under foot.

**Enforce the Law.**

*The Despatch (Rep.), St. Paul, Minn.*—Only a select class of Americans have been heard to make complaint on account of the treatment of the Chinese. They are the representatives of the foreign party in our politics who are always ready to discount everything American, and to extol the persons and things which are not American. This class has in recent times derived its chief importance from its identification with Mr. Cleveland. . . . The movements of nations, any more than

those of individuals, are seldom controlled by considerations of justice. The power to do a given thing is among them the recognized standard by which its justice is measured. We have the power in this case. The need of its exercise is established. The Geary Law should be rigidly enforced, and our Pacific Coast relieved of its social and industrial incubus.

**Be Just to the Chinese.**

*The Inquirer (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*—We have not had much experience with the Chinese. There are only about 1,500 of them in Philadelphia, and the great bulk of the 100,000 or so remain in the West, but we have been inundated with a horde of cheap and pauper laborers a hundred-fold worse than the Chinese. Our coal-fields are swarming with foreigners who are not only ignorant but vicious. It is possible to go into the slums of Philadelphia and contract with a boss or padrone for a number of men, who, in their turn, get a portion of the contract money, live on crusts of bread and food that is revolting, hive and breed in filth, lay up every penny and return to their native land a few years later to spend what is to them a fortune and sufficient to keep them the remainder of their lives. Now if it is desirable to expel the Chinese why is it not just as desirable to expel the scum of Europe? Why make a special law for one body of immigrants and allow others to go free?

**The Protest of the Churches.**

*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*—Now that it is too late, the various Churches are very indignant and emphatic against the Geary Law. The Methodists announce that they have decided to make a "vigorous fight" against it. If they had fought with only a little vigor a year ago, and brought the great political power of their denomination to bear on Congress and Executive, they could have beaten the Exclusion Act easily. The General Association of Congregational Churches of Massachusetts adopted resolutions at Boston yesterday in which they "beg the Chinese to suspend judgment upon Christian ethics until the Christian people of the land have asserted themselves." What were the Christian people of the land doing when the Geary Law was pending? They were moving heaven and earth to avert the judgments of the Almighty on a nation that would open a World's Fair on Sunday. They were asserting, as a distinguished Congregational clergyman has said, that it was a great boon to a Christian nation to have a President who began the day with family prayers in the White House, no matter whether he rose from his knees to sign or veto a Bill that outraged religion and humanity alike. This was the real display of "Christian ethics" upon which the Chinese are now asked to suspend judgment.

**The Purpose of the Law.**

*The Times (Dem.), New York.*—There is some question as to what will be done in this country to enforce the barbarous provisions of the sixth section. Its purpose was not the expulsion of the Chinese already resident here, but the establishment of their right to be here by indubitable evidence as a means of preventing the surreptitious mingling with them of new immigrants who had succeeded in evading the restrictive provisions of the law. . . . The purpose was, in fact, effective exclusion and not deportation, but as the Chinese evaded the Law only in small numbers, and the whole number in the country had diminished instead of increasing during the ten years of the old law's operation, it was like using a battery of artillery to kill a squirrel. The real purpose of the sixth section has been defeated by the Chinese themselves, at the instigation, it is supposed, of the Six Companies of San Francisco, through their refusal to register and take out certificates of residence. . . . We do not say that refusal to comply with the requirements of the law was not justified. It

brings our Government face to face with the question of imprisoning a certain class of aliens or driving them from the country, for no reason except their refusal to submit to humiliating conditions required of no other class. But the effect has been to defeat the real purpose of the provisions for identification, and the question now is whether the penalty clause shall be enforced. Not only was the deportation of Chinamen already in the country not the purpose of the Act, but it is doubtful if that result is desired even on the Pacific coast, where Chinese labor has become almost indispensable, in spite of the intense prejudice against the race.

#### Protection Against Cheap Labor.

*The Morning Advertiser (Rep.), New York.*—It is argued against the Act that we have no right to accede to the demand of American workingmen for the expulsion of Chinese laborers. Why not? We protect our workingmen against the competition of cheap foreign labor by our Tariff system. Why may we not also protect them against the injury which may be done them by the influx of laborers who are willing to work for a mere percentage of the wages necessary to enable Americans to live as we desire that our citizens shall live? The civilization of the Chinese does not result in the high standard of manhood which is an absolute essential in a Republic. The Chinaman can live on very much less than can an American, but the life does not and can not make him an American citizen worthy of the name. Shall we, then, by welcoming his competition permit a deterioration of our own workingmen? To compete with cheap labor we must require our people to live as do those who are content with low wages.

#### Chinese Retaliation.

*The Post-Intelligencer (Rep.), Seattle, Washington.*—Li Hung Chan, the Imperial Viceroy of China, has intimated to President Martin, of the Imperial Tunquen College at Pekin, who has lived in the employ of the Chinese Government twenty-five years, that we must expect retaliation if we execute the Geary anti-Chinese Law by arresting and deporting Chinamen. . . . Of course if the Chinese expel our missionaries we cannot complain. We agreed in 1869, and again under the treaty of 1880, that "Chinese residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, exemptions, and immunities in respect of travel or residence as may be there enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation." We have repudiated this agreement and can, of course, no longer demand residence in China for our missionaries or other citizens on the ground of Treaty-rights. By our action we have released China from her Treaty-obligations, and it is discretionary with her hereafter whether she longer tolerates American residents in China or compels them to submit to the same conditions we have imposed on the Chinese under the Geary Law. Of course we could not in decency undertake to force China to observe Treaty-obligations that we violate, and we are in no condition to coerce a nation that was able to stand off France in 1885. It is quite possible that we may some day find out that we have paid rather too much for our Geary patent Chinese-exclusion-whistle.

#### The Geary Law and Other Laws.

*The World (Dem.), New York.*—The World profoundly respects Mr. Carlisle. But it finds his judgment at fault in this matter. Any manifestation on the part of the administration of eagerness to enforce the Geary Law will be in strong and suggestive contrast with its delay in enforcing other laws righteous in their purpose and beneficent in their tendencies. If it is a mere question of the duty of the executive branch to enforce law, why are not those laws enforced which are aimed at the abuses of wealth and corporate power? Why are not the Pacific Railroad Companies compelled to pay their debts to the country? Why are land-grabbers

left in possession of their plunder? Above all, why should not the administration's conscientious scruples find expression in the enforcement of the Law against trusts and other combinations for the robbery and oppression of the people? That statute has been longer in force than the Geary Law. It has the sanction of overwhelming popular approval, and in passing it Congress provided adequate means for its enforcement as it did not in enacting the Geary Law. . . . This Law is aimed at the wrong-doing of wealth and power. The Geary Law is directed against a defenseless people, unarmed even with the ballot. Is this great Government to add cowardice to cruelty by alertly carrying out the statute of persecution, while so strangely neglecting to enforce the Law against the conspiracies of wealth and the extortions of corporate monopoly?

#### Keep Out the Mongolians.

*The Citizen, Ottawa, Canada.*—We sympathize to a large extent with the desire to keep the Chinese out of America, but we consider it doubtful to what extent this can be done with success. There is in vogue a habit of speaking in optimistic terms of the power of education and republican institutions to assimilate any quantity of foreign material; and there is also a natural tendency to regard the refusal of entry to foreigners of whatever color as contrary to the spirit of liberty. But no one,—not even the strongest advocate of such views—would hesitate to bar the way if the influx of Mongolians should grow to such proportions as to threaten our civilization or degrade our social system. The fears of the American Government upon this head are not unfounded, but, thus far, even though translated into law, they have proved ineffectual.

### REPUBLICAN LEAGUES.

The National Convention of Republican Leagues, which was held in Louisville, Ky., May 10-11, has, of course, elicited the usual amount of criticism from the Democratic papers. In addition to that, however, it has elicited a very considerable amount of criticism from Republican journals. The most marked feature of this Republican criticism has been to the effect that the League is going beyond its province in trying to alter the line of battle of the Republican Party, thereby usurping the functions of the party's National Convention. The absence of many of the most prominent leaders of the party is commented on, and Mr. Clarkson, ex-President of the League, who delivered the opening speech, comes in for a share of criticism. Presuming that Democratic criticism will be taken as much a matter of course, we have devoted our space to the comments of the Republican press alone. The praise and the censure appear below in their due proportions:

#### Favorable Republican Comment.

*The Inter-Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.*—Last Tuesday, Henry Watterson, the veteran champion of Free Trade, predicted that the Republican Party would never again appear in a National campaign. The next morning he saw a host of young Republicans invade Louisville to laugh at him as an old fossil, and for three days monopolized not only his city but the columns of his paper with their work and their enthusiasm. Watterson now knows, as the country has always known, that the Republican Party is destined to long life because of the millions of young men in its ranks.

*The Tribune (Rep.), Detroit.*—The distinctive characteristic of the platform is its Western flavor, which is significant of the increasing weight of the West as a factor in the formation and development of national policies. . . . The Republican League has cour-

ageously faced some of these problems, and has boldly declared its faith as to the method of their solution. Its patriotism and sincerity are unquestioned; its attitude is admirable.

*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*—It is striking proof of the coherence and strength of Republican principles in the minds of the Republican masses that so large and impressive a body as is now gathered at Louisville could be drawn together, so soon after the defeat of last November, directly from among the people and without any of the hopes and ambitions that create interest in the proceedings of such assemblies as nominating conventions.

*The Times (Rep.), Leavenworth, Kan.*—The National Convention of Republican League Clubs took strong ground in favor of but one term for the President. This is right, but the plank ought to be made broader and include all executive offices. . . . A candidate for a second term is always a weakness to the party.

*The Journal (Rep.), Boston.*—No depressed or discouraged party could make the showing of enthusiasm and hope which these Republicans gave at Louisville.

*The American (Rep.), Baltimore.*—Evidently, the traces of defeat have disappeared and in their place is a confidence and an aggressiveness worthy of the halcyon days of Republicanism.

*The Advertiser (Rep.), Portland, Me.*—The resolutions likely to attract most attention are those relating to a second term and to woman suffrage. The first proposes one of the most salutary and far-reaching reforms imaginable in the civil service. . . . The woman suffrage resolution is likely to meet with considerable difference of opinion. It was adopted by the surprising vote of 375 to 185, after a spirited contest both in committee and in convention. If this majority of more than two to one is to be taken as an indication, it looks as if a woman suffrage plank were likely to find place in the next national platform.

*The Herald (Rep.), Utica, N. Y.*—While the achievements of this great party in emancipating the slave, preserving and reconstructing the Union, and providing adequate compensation to those who risked their lives to defend it, must ever be kept in loyal and watchful remembrance, there are problems of the future that our young men must be largely instrumental in solving. . . . The spirit of the Louisville Convention indicated the firm purpose of its members to solve these problems on Republican lines.

*The Observer (Rep.), Newport, R. I.*—The Republican League Convention at Louisville was a grand gathering, and did its work superbly.

*The Dispatch (Rep.), Pittsburgh.*—The meeting of the Republican League at Louisville concurrently with that of the National Republican Committee is marked with the demonstration that the active Republicans are undismayed by defeat, and are determined to carry on the fight without any present intention of shifting the lines of the conflict.

#### Republican Censure.

*The Globe-Democrat (Rep.), St. Louis.*—The good intentions of the members of that body may be taken for granted, but there is room for serious doubt, to say the least, with regard to the practical wisdom of their actions. They seem to have been guided mainly by the advice of Colonel Clarkson, a man who, however loyal to the Republican cause, is not looked upon by the country as a safe and proper counselor. There is a general feeling that it would have been better for the party in the past if he had been less conspicuous in the management of its affairs, and that its prosperity for the future depends largely upon the repudiation of his methods and tendencies.

*The Evening Telegraph (Rep.), Philadelphia.*—Higher inspiration, broader councils, better judgment, will be needed to bring the once

great and invincible Republican party to the front. Clarksonism is not Republicanism. It is the shabbiest sort of counterfeit of it.

*The North American (Rep.), Philadelphia.*—Much that Mr. Clarkson said in his address was not to the point. We shall never recover our precedence by conjuring with names. . . . Let us have fewer appeals to our past and more alertness to the possibilities of the future.

*The Daily Advertiser (Rep.), Boston.*—There were regrettable absences. The names of some deservedly trusted leaders, to whom the Republican Party has a right to look for potent words at this time, do not appear on the roll of the Convention. There is reason to doubt whether it was judicious to attempt the task of framing what may appear to superficial readers to be a new party platform. . . . Nevertheless, very much was done that deserves unstinted praise, and nothing was left undone that was essential to show that the Republican Party is undaunted by defeat, is undivided as to any great and necessary issue, is now as it has always been, the party of principle and of progress.

*The Journal (Rep.), Kansas City, Mo.*—To undertake to forestall the action of the [National] Convention by the adoption of new policies and proclaiming them as semi-official declarations of the party is going too far. The party is in no such strait as to have need for a receiver or a dictator.

*The Dispatch (Rep.), St. Paul, Minn.*—What right has this League, under the circumstances, to arrogate to itself the privilege of representing the young Republicans of the country? Its deliberations left every pressing question of the hour untouched.

*The Call (Ind. Rep.), Lincoln, Neb.*—The Republican League at Louisville declared in favor of the foreign policy of Benjamin Harrison and James G. Blaine. The Convention, in its zeal to stand by a dead live man, placed him first in credit over a live dead man. The fact is that the last Republican President, like his predecessor, had no foreign policy. The only foreign policy the Republican Party has had since the days of Lincoln and Seward, was the policy of Blaine.

*The Recorder (Rep.), New York.*—The Republican Party is weary of the rule of these men [present leaders]. They have placed it in a minority in more than half the States of the Union, and unless they are forced out the chances are the party will lose everything before many years. Republican principles are all right.

*The Evening Journal (Rep.), Jersey City.*—We want leaders who will make the general success of Republicanism and the Republican Party paramount, and who will never make themselves the centres and dictators of political rings and exclusive combinations within the party, or, after a party triumph has been won, selfishly seize upon all resulting benefits for themselves and their political bodyguards.

*The Bee (Rep.), Omaha.*—Whatever may be the explanation of their [prominent party leaders'] absence and their apparent lack of interest, it is certain that the fact will be used by the opposition to the Republican Party as an evidence of apathy and want of confidence on the part of these leaders and it is to be apprehended not without effect. The opportunity to make a brave and earnest appeal to the rank and file of the Republican Party that might have had a vitalizing and invigorating influence has been lost, and it is possible that the leaders who failed to improve this opportunity may sooner or later discover that they made a mistake.

*The Hawkeye (Rep.), Burlington, Iowa.*—Meanwhile, it would have been wise in the Republican National League to have relegated platform-making to the National Republican organization. It was a mistake to introduce new issues upon which Republicans are more or less divided and the determination of which

properly belongs to the National Republican Convention of 1896.

*The Republican (Rep.), Cedar Rapids, Iowa.*—The resolutions adopted at the recent National League Convention in Louisville will meet with general approval, when viewed only as resolutions. It would be a mistake to regard them as anything more than suggestions put forward by the members of that body for general consideration by the party. Trouble has already come to the League through the ill-advised talk of certain members who would push it forward to the place now occupied by the Republican Party.

*The Journal (Rep.), Minneapolis.*—The resolutions take advanced ground. They are to be criticised mainly for the absence of explicit statement as to the party's attitude on silver and the tariff. . . . The most unexpected deliverance is that with regard to woman's suffrage. . . . This action will no doubt surprise the party generally as there does not seem to have been any particular attention paid to it beforehand. There is no movement even among women, except in a feeble, intermittent sort of way, for equal suffrage.

*The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia.*—For the proper work of the league, for its enthusiasm, its interest, its hard work and efficient organization, all thanks! For the rest at the Louisville meeting where it goes beyond its province may there be a kind and speedy forgetfulness.

*The Mail and Express (Rep.), New York.*—It was unnecessary for the Louisville Convention to venture upon new ground, and it was a mistake.

## RAILWAYS AND THE PEOPLE.

Recent revelations regarding the remarkable financing operations of Mr. McLeod, as president of the Reading system, and the subsequent approval of his action by the new management, have served as a text for much comment, animadverting, for the most part quite severely, not only upon the retired president, but upon both the old and the new management. There are suggestions that "nationalization" or Government ownership would remedy all evils; on the other hand, the recent decisions in railway cases before the United States Courts have given a greatly widened scope to the Inter-State Commerce Act, which in the minds of many is held to be as much Government control as the case requires.

### The Wall-Street Raiders.

*The Evening Star, Philadelphia, May 13.*—The severest blow to credit, however, and the one from which the country suffers, was the raid on the Reading. That raid was another of the systematic attacks upon the credit of Reading with which the community is familiar. . . . The raid was such a shameless thing—selfish, brutal, uncalled for—that moral sentiment was shocked. Every bondholder, every investor, was in alarm, and said, if Reading under these circumstances can be driven into a receivership, what interest is safe? . . . The actual losses to Reading investors are estimated at fifty millions. If we add losses in other directions this will only be a fraction. The greatest loss is the awakening of public distrust as to every form of railway security. We are to-day in the eddies of a financial panic, which may at any moment whirl us over Niagara, and largely because of this Reading Raid. . . . It is not for the general welfare that our great channels of commerce and travel should be at the mercy of any group of Wall-Street robbers, or become the diversion of that species of thieves known as "bulls" and "bears." The time is at hand when this must be well considered, not as concerns the Reading, but other roads. The

Reading is but an object-lesson for the time being. . . . No railway is safe from these Wall-Street Napoleons and masters of "finance." The railway is the servant of the people. When so accepted an insolvent railway will be as rare as a solvent one to-day.

### Mr. McLeod's Operations.

*The World, New York, May 21.*—There has been nothing more astounding in the history of the Reading exploits than the determination of the directory of that Company to condone McLeod's offenses. . . . McLeod took the securities of the Company without authority and pledged them as margin in a singularly reckless, gambling, and otherwise irregular stock speculation. So long as there was a chance of winning in the operation he kept the speculation in his own name. When the loss of a million or so became inevitable, he transferred the operation to the Company's account. Isaac L. Rice, the investigator who discovered these facts, promptly laid them before the directors. It was their obvious duty to search the matter to the bottom, to refuse to accept any liability for the company until its justice should be made clear, and, failing that, to compel McLeod to shoulder his own losses. It was their further duty to the company and to public morality to call McLeod to account for his unauthorized misappropriation of the company's securities, and bring to book both him and all those directors whom he declares to have been his aiders and abettors in the transaction. Instead of this the directors have made an "adjustment" by which they accept McLeod's losses for the company, and so far sanction his acts as to give them a color of lawfulness and thus to prevent the possibility of proceedings in other quarters. Mr. Rice has declined to be, even by implication, a party to these proceedings for the covering up and condonement of offenses. He has peremptorily resigned his place in the company's service. . . . To the directory he has addressed these plain and manly words: "The adjustment made with F. H. Prince & Co. in respect to the Boston and Maine stock transaction seems to me to establish as a principle in the management of the affairs of the company the power of the president to privately draw securities from the treasury of the company against his simple receipt, to use them as margin on stock speculations and to involve the company in liabilities to an unlimited extent by reason of these speculations, provided only that he represents to the broker carrying the stock that the speculation is a company matter." A little more of Rice and a good deal less of McLeod in corporate management would discourage the prevalent notion that great "financiers" are not subject to the restraints of the law, moral or statutory.

### Reading's New Management.

*The Times, New York, May 22.*—Instead of urging the fullest inquiry and investigation of all the collateral questions which Mr. Rice's report plainly indicates, it [the new management] seems to have been foremost in glossing over what had happened and in discouraging further inquiry. But it has done worse. It began at once by cutting down a number of apparently unnecessary expenses, though as to the advisability of dismissing high officials there can always be at least some question. There can, however, be no question as to the wisdom of accepting and ratifying a speculative loss of \$840,000, incurred without authority by a former president of the road, and of putting a premium upon such speculations in the future by awarding to the broker in whose office they were carried on the enormous extra compensation of \$186,000 in addition to the lawful rate of interest and his regular purchasing commission. It is true that this \$186,000 is allowed as the "actual cost of carrying the account," whereas the amount originally claimed was \$220,000 as "extra commission." This is, however, evidently a distinction with-

out a difference. The allowance of this claim has now, moreover, all the greater significance since Mr. McLeod, in whose personal name, according to Mr. Rice's report, the account had been carried until February 16, has publicly stated in his answer to Mr. Rice that no agreement for any such extra charge was ever made nor claim for the same presented until after the receivership, when it was immediately repudiated. The acceptance of this loss, therefore, and the payment of this enormous, unexplained extra compensation offsets, in point of economy, many years' savings from reduced expenditure for official help.

#### Government Ownership to the Front.

*The New Nation, Boston, April 22.*—There is no more striking indication of the rate at which economic tendencies are forcing nationalistic solutions upon the attention of the country than the way in which public ownership of the railroads is coming to the front as a live issue. The mere mention of such a possibility two or three years ago in any average company would have been enough to classify a man as a "crank." At the present time, however, most business men you will meet have got beyond questioning the possibility or even the probability of Government operation on some plan in the more or less near future, and the only points on which there is a chance for discussion are the questions of means, methods, and consequences.

*The Herald, Duluth, April 26.*—A new law for the regulation of railroads, which went into effect in Mexico last Saturday, places the railroads largely under the control of the Government. The latter is authorized to approve tariffs, prevent the payment of rebates, make war on all forms of discrimination, prohibit pools, etc. Heavy fines are provided for the violation of the law, which approaches more nearly to the standard of absolutism in the treatment of corporations than any legislation which has yet been attempted in North America.

#### No Nationalization Needed.

*The Telegraph, Philadelphia, May 3.*—It is worth observing that the railroads have themselves reduced their rates, and that while doing so they have given better, faster, more frequent service, and actually paid higher wages. The railroad employees are at the present time the best paid of all the large classes of workmen in the country. If, under these circumstances, the demand were for Government control instead of Government ownership of the railroads, it would be entitled to greater consideration. The railroads are created by the Government; they receive the most valuable franchises from it, even that of eminent domain. They owe their very lives to the people, it being granted them for the reason that they are the people's servants, the common carriers. Naturally the Government which grants them so much should control or regulate them. To a certain extent it does control them, and under the Inter-State Commerce Law it does it very well. Under some of the State laws, notably those of Massachusetts, the control is efficient and advantageous; and under others it is the contrary, as it is based on wrong ideas. Comparing our free railroad system with the governmental system of Europe, we can see no reason to change ours for theirs.

#### Federal Control of Railways.

*Senator Cullom, in Railway Age, Chicago.*—Important legislation affecting vast interests, overturning old conditions, and requiring new methods is always resisted and subjected to the most critical analysis and the severest tests by the courts. The Commerce Act has been subject to such criticisms and tests and will continue to be perhaps in the future. The people will finally learn what their rights are, however, and it is to be hoped that when the duties and obligations of the common carriers doing an inter-State business are more clearly defined, the laws will be more generally

obeyed and greater harmony will prevail between carriers and shippers. The common carriers cannot live and prosper without the aid of the people, and the people cannot afford to do the carriers an injustice. The prosperity of the one is, in a large degree, dependent on the other. No business in a community or a State can be injured by unwise legislation or by any other means without, to some extent, impairing other business interests. Hence in legislation under the constitution the utmost care should be observed so that only wise laws should be enacted. The vast wealth invested in American railroads, amounting to about \$10,000,000,000, must be given an equal chance with investments in other enterprises.

*The Herald, Baltimore, April 29.*—The authors of the Inter-State Commerce Act and its amendments builded more wisely than they knew. It is now becoming evident that this law is to be an effectual shield for the people, alike from the rapacity of railroad corporations and from the paralysis of traffic resulting from railroad strikes. . . . The Inter-State Commerce Act was aimed at certain discriminations in freight rates and against wide-spread abuses growing out of the "long-haul" and "short-haul" agreements between the railroads and favored shippers. . . . But the principles underlying this law were of wide application. To formulate the Inter-State Law at all was to set down these principles growing out of the very law of nature. The moment they were incorporated in the law that moment authority rested in the courts to protect the people in the rights involved in common traffic communication. This law is a formal recognition of the principle that common carriers are quasi public agents, or natural monopolies which may be operated by private individuals or firms, but whose regulation inheres in the people like that of government. As a consequence, the people had no sooner found out that they could be protected from scheming freight agents than they discovered equal protection against the horrors of a general strike. Recent decisions, therefore, at Toledo, Cleveland, and Macon show that the Inter-State law virtually places the regulation of railroads as to their general traffic arrangements under Federal control. It does not necessarily involve Government ownership of railroads, but it vouchsafes to the people the continuance of traffic at uniform rates between all points where railroads run.

#### The Three Americas Railway.

*The Register, Mobile, Ala., April 21.*—The inter-continental railway commission now has two surveying parties in the field. Since the report of the commission was issued in January the second corps, under William F. Shunk, engineer in charge, has gone from San Jose de Costa Rica down to the coast at the mouth of the Savegre river, and has surveyed through David and Panama to Yavasa, on San Miguel bay. They have reported that it is practicable to build a road over the whole of this distance at a reasonable cost. From Yavasa the corps, . . . . was to leave April 5 for a trip up the Atro river to make an examination in that basin, and connect, if possible, with the terminus of the line already run in Colombia at Canas Gordas. . . . Corps No. L, under Lieut. M. Macomb of the Fourth Artillery, after the date of the report, continued the survey of the line through Salvador and around the Gulf of Fonseca into Nicaragua, and at the latest accounts were at work at Massia and soon expected to ascend the Tampique Valley, in Costa Rica, to connect with Mr. Shunk's initial stake at the mouth of the Savegre river. When the operations now under contemplation are completed the commission will have made the preliminary surveys for a continuous line from the northern boundary of Guatemala to the western boundary of Bolivia. The preliminary reports received from the field parties indicate the feasibility of constructing the entire line.

#### THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Most of the German papers express the opinion that the fate of the Military Bill itself is of the least importance in the present crisis. It is thought to be a struggle between the Crown and the people. The only party which expresses confidence in its own future is the Socialist Party. The Austrian press give vent to fears that the peace of Europe will be imperiled if Germany does not retain her relative strength. French and Russian journals can ill conceal their joy at the defeat of the Bill, although the *Journal des Debats* retains its accustomed moderate tone. All Europe is deeply interested in the outcome.

#### Disruption of the Clerical Party.

*Berlin correspondent of The Sun, New York, May 21.*—The election campaign in general proceeds from one stage of confusion to another. Every day brings with it a new transposition of the political groups. No parliamentary country in Europe has seen before parties so steadily disintegrating during a general election. How the groups ultimately will crystallize, nobody can foretell. The condition of the Clericals, like that of the Radicals, National Liberals, and even the Poles, is confusion worse confounded. The Solid Centre apparently is no more, despite the Pope's reiterated exhortations to unity. Dr. Lieber, who hates Prussia, and will not grant the Government another man or another mark for military purposes, cannot lead the Catholic electors as he did the Catholic Deputies. The majority of the party is both hostile to him and his principles, and the prospect now is that his influence will be limited to a democratic particularist minority just large enough to disrupt the party which Windthorst solidified. Even Dr. Lieber's own constituency, the Third Wiesbaden, is not safe for him, although it has been undisputedly Clerical for twenty years. The dissident Clericals have repudiated him formally, and have pledged their votes to another Clerical candidate who has declared himself in favor of the Huene compromise. . . . There is little doubt that many Catholic prelates and several Clerical leaders were apprehensive some time ago that this almost irreparable disruption of the party was at hand. It was learned last week that immediately after the dissolution Count Ballestrem, Freiherr von Huene, and other Clericals of their tendency submitted to the Vatican through Cardinal Kremenz and Cardinal Kopp proposals for the interference of the Pope to restore unity in the party. In anticipation of the acceptance of these proposals a Clerical election manifesto in favor of the amended Army Bill was made ready for publication. But for the uncompromising opposition of Cardinal Rampolla the plan would have succeeded. He refused flatly to consider any proposal for the interference of the Vatican; the disruption of the Centre followed.

[Press cablegrams, May 23, state that the Centrists have issued an electoral address, taking a decided stand against the Army Bill, indicating that the majority stand with Lieber.—ED. THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

#### A Forecast of the New Reichstag.

*London correspondent of The Times, New York, May 20.*—The confused field of German politics begins to clear up a little. It seems pretty evident that the new Reichstag will pass the Army Bills, at least, on the lines of Huene's compromise. There will be four big parties: the Conservatives, who will probably be somewhat stronger in numbers, and the Centre, or Clericals, who are likely to suffer sundry losses, forming one natural half of the House; then the Freisinnige, who promise to absorb a good many National Liberals among what remains of the latter organization, and the

Social-Democrats, who make huge gains, comprising the other half. In voting bulk these halves do not differ greatly, and it will probably be in the power of some two score, more or less, of unattached Anti-Semites, Guelphs, Poles, and cranks generally to swing the majority either way. The exigencies of such a situation bid fair to lead to Caprivi's trying first to pass the Army Bills with a majority of reactionary elements, and then to resist their claims for recompense in protective tariffs and Jewish legislation and so forth.

#### German Editorial Comment.

*Vorwärts* (Socialist), Berlin.—We live in a time of Universal Suffrage. The Emperor has appealed to it in order to carry out his views, and Universal Suffrage will give him a plain answer. The elections will pronounce the sentence on militarism, and then not only the majority in the Reichstag, but also of the nation, will be unpatriotic, according to the Emperor's conclusion. Should the new Reichstag, says the Emperor William, also reject the Bill, he will do all in his power to achieve his purpose. Obscure and full of meaning are these words, and, as we are no soothsayers, we will quietly wait and see what the future brings. Above the Emperor stands the Constitution. We do not attach any importance to the fact that some irresponsible persons have already on their tongues the word *coup d'état*. A *coup d'état* also severs the ties which bind the citizen to the broken Constitution.

*Stettiner Zeitung* (Freisinnig), Stettin.—During the coming election there is far more to be considered by the voter than the propriety of an increase of the army and a corresponding increase of the national expenses. Nor is the two years' service term of such great and all-absorbing importance. The question is rather: shall the German people in future take an active part in the administration of the country?

*Volks-Zeitung* (Radical), Berlin.—The Emperor possesses the full constitutional right, and it is natural that he should make use of it, to dissolve even the next Reichstag should the Army Bill be again rejected. On the other hand, it is the constitutional right, and even the constitutional duty, of every elector to give his vote according to his best convictions.

*Germania* (Ultramontane), Berlin.—We must protest against the application of the word patriotic in the Emperor's sense. Especially as regards our party there is no right and no reason for the distinction. The majority is perhaps more patriotic in reality than the minority.

*Breslauer Zeitung* (Conservative), Breslau.—Nothing can illustrate better the confidence of the Government in the good sense of the people than the fact that the annual drill of the reserves has been postponed until July, to give the men a chance to cast their vote.

#### The Situation Deplored in Austria.

*Neue Freie Presse* (Liberal), Vienna.—The day of the dissolution of the Reichstag will, we fear, leave sad traces in the history of the Empire. It is very much to be questioned whether the majority of the German people are disposed to watch with folded arms the ever-increasing armaments of France and Russia. A great national tradition has been abandoned—namely that of an imposing German military force, a condition of the maintenance of peace. Germany is only secure against attack from France and Russia as long as she is certain of being able to face them singlehanded. The traditions of national power have, however, suffered now a severe blow.

*Fremdenblatt* (Conservative), Vienna.—The late Reichstag had a sensational birth, and it has died a sensational death. There can be no doubt that the attitude of the Liberal element has been ill-advised. This late campaign which led to the dissolution of the Reichstag will necessarily turn to the advantage of the Anti-Semites and Social-Democrats only. The

latter take as their *mot d'ordre* that Germany can increase her army on a vast scale at a small cost by founding a national militia. The war cry of the Anti-Semites is but too well known. With the exception of the revolutionary elements, the Opposition parties will only lose.

*Wiener Tageblatt* (Dem.), Vienna.—We have grave fears that disquieting events are at hand. It is by no means impossible that a constitutional conflict may take place in Germany, for we do not believe that the Emperor will abandon the Bill, and yet it may be considered that the majority of the Reichstag reflected the prevailing feeling among the German people.

#### Satisfaction in France and Russia.

*La République Française* (Republican), Paris.—Patriotic Frenchmen will not interfere now in the affairs of Germany. We must not give Chancellor de Caprivi a chance to pass his planned Bill for the increase of the army. The surest way to triumph and the realization of our hopes is not to express them just now.

*Journal des Débats* (Ind. Republican) Paris.—The crisis has come at last in Germany, and the official press of that country receives continually telegrams describing the satisfaction of the French people over the result of the voting on the Military Bill. The object of this is perhaps to influence the people in a similar way as in the times of the septennial. And we believe that this appeal to the fear of a Frank or Cossack invasion, if assisted at the right time by propitious incidents, may procure the desired result. But we do not discover a menace to the peaceful relation with Germany's neighbors in the Emperor's speech, and France will calmly await developments as in 1887.

*Noveja Vremja*, St. Petersburg.—French patriotism should be restrained at this moment and it is required of the vigilance of the Republican Government that all frontier incidents be avoided which would give color to von Caprivi's demands. The peace of Europe requires that events should take their course without any outside interference.

#### Rapid Growth of the Socialistic Party.

*Nieuws van den Dag* (Cons.), Amsterdam.—It is generally believed that the Socialistic Party will be the greatest gainer by the new elections. It may not be without interest to our readers to see how this party has advanced since the reestablishment of the German Empire. In 1871 they had only one seat in the Reichstag, the candidate having been elected with 101,937 votes.

In 1874, 9 Deputies with.....	351,670 votes
In 1877, 12 Deputies with.....	493,447 votes
In 1878, 9 Deputies with.....	437,158 votes
In 1881, 12 Deputies with.....	311,961 votes
In 1884, 22 Deputies with.....	549,990 votes
In 1887, 11 Deputies with.....	763,108 votes
In 1890, 30 Deputies with.....	1,341,587 votes

#### The Emperor's Defiance of the Reichstag.

*Daily News* (Liberal), London.—Imagination refuses to picture a British Sovereign offering a few casual remarks on a vote of the House of Commons to a knot of officers on the Horse Guards Parade. When a few more Government Bills have suffered the same fate, the Emperor will probably learn to reserve his eloquence for a more suitable occasion. He has not been fortunate in his training for the part of a constitutional ruler, and he is more than a quarter of a century too late with his ill-timed defiance of one of the great bodies of State whose functions are, to say the least of it, as important as his own.

#### WILLIAM II. AND LEO XIII.

Numerous conjectures have been published with regard to the visit of William II. at the Vatican. It is next to impossible to obtain authoritative information. Probably the best version is the following, which is taken from the columns of one of the most reliable New York publications :

*Courrier des États-Unis*, New York.—The

correspondent of a Paris journal, who is at times honored with the confidence of a high church-dignitary, received permission to put some questions to the prelate and to publish his answers, on condition that his name should not be mentioned. The reporter agreed to this, but declares that from these answers a correct view of the position of the Vatican may be obtained.

Was the Holy Father pleased with the visit of the Emperor?

Very much pleased. Independent of other considerations, you know the liking of Leo XIII. for the pomp of Courts. His own eclipses in splendor that of all his predecessors. The young and brilliant German Emperor has, therefore, been gladly welcomed. It revives the prestige of papacy. Both appeared very well satisfied, and parted on the best terms.

What do you believe to have been the subject of their conversation?

Principally the social question and the state of affairs in Europe generally. The Emperor had already written to the Pope about his Encyclical on the condition of workingmen. He now took occasion to repeat his compliments in person. It is also certain that the Holy Father repudiated the accusation that he is more in favor of one form of Government than another. Theoretically he is for a conservative and traditional monarchy, like all theologians and philosophers of the Church. In practise he acknowledges all established Governments, and will not favor the republic which is friendly to him any more than the monarchy which antagonizes him.

Do you not think that this meeting will have some influence upon the affairs of Germany?

I do not doubt that the German Catholics are pleased to see their young Emperor retrieve the mistakes which he made during his first visit to the Vatican. But German matters will have to be settled at Berlin, not at Rome. It is not from the Vatican that Germany will be disturbed.

*Berliner Tageblatt* (Liberal), Berlin.—When the Emperor visited Rome during the silver wedding of King Umberto he was, first and foremost, prompted by the personal friendship between himself and the ruler of Italy. But a visit to Rome has always two sides, for in the eternal city resides, besides the head of Italy, the head of the Catholic Church. The importance of the Vatican must not be forgotten, and a German Emperor ought always to remember that a full third of the inhabitants of his realm are Catholics, whose feelings have to be respected, and who would be insulted if the Emperor were to visit the King and go past the door of the Pope. The Italian people have acknowledged this fact with great tact, in spite of the differences between the Quirinal and the Vatican.

#### TROUBLous TIMES ABROAD.

*Paris Correspondent of The Herald*, New York, May 20.—There is not a single country in Europe actually without interior or external turmoil.

In Germany the situation is particularly bad. The conflict between the Crown and the people is assuming an aggravated form, and it can be brought to an end only by some unconstitutional act on the part of the Emperor, who wishes an increase in the army, which the people have refused to sanction. New Deputies, hostile to the imperial plan, will be elected.

Grave news comes from Austria. There is an internal crisis, resulting from the constantly increasing ill-feeling between the Czechs, the Magyars, and the Germans.

In England the Home-Rule troubles are increasing, not to mention certain recent happenings in the royal family, on which it were better not to dwell.

France, hardly out of the Panama crisis, is to have next September general elections, which will upset public life. French statesmen also have to deal with several troublesome colonial matters, including the Siamese inci-

dent, which may result seriously, not to mention many complications with England.

Italy is passing through a financial crisis, and also has a Ministerial crisis since yesterday. The internal situation is not auspicious, and her foreign relations are weighted down by the amount of the military expenses.

Spain and Portugal have financial crises which are leading them surely and quickly to bankruptcy.

Belgium has not come to the end of its constitutional crisis.

Sweden and Norway are in open conflict, that may result in forcible division.

Serbia's coup d'état and little King have brought no quiet.

Bulgaria is in the throes of a long-standing crisis and there exists a tacit hostility between the people and General Stambouloff.

In all Europe only Switzerland and Russia are in their normal condition. It is fortunate that Russia is regularly developing at home, which is the best guarantee of peace.

But in any event I can boldly declare that if war were fought as it formerly was, with armies composed of professional soldiers, we should have already had a war to get rid of all these internal troubles.

### THE INSULTS TO GLADSTONE.

The hissing of Gladstone while he was attending the exhibition in the newly opened Imperial Institute, London, on Wednesday night of last week, has aroused protest even from Tory journals, though the protest is at times far from vigorous. Mr. Gladstone was the invited guest of the Prince of Wales, but even this did not save him from insult. The following is an account by an eye-witness of the scene:

*London correspondent of The Sun, New York.*—Mr. Gladstone, looking very pale and weary, walked about twenty yards in the rear of the royal party, leaning upon the arm of Earl Spencer. He was undeniably bored, and perhaps the sycophants who constituted three-fourths of the vast mob detected and resented the fact. When, by dint of much shoving and shouting on the part of the policemen, the procession had reached one of the beautiful galleries along which are ranged glass cases containing specimens of colonial products, a bejeweled officer, whose name unfortunately could not be ascertained, called out loudly, pointing to the Premier, "There's the traitor."

That was the cue, and whether prearranged or accidental, it was eagerly followed. The cheering which had marked the Prince's progress became varied with groans and hisses, and in another moment Mr. Gladstone was in the midst of a howling mob. The royal party by this time was too far ahead to notice what was going on behind them, and, as a matter of fact, the Prince of Wales did not learn until a half hour later how vilely his hospitality had been disgraced.

Mr. Gladstone's eyes flashed fire, but otherwise he remained perfectly unmoved. Earl Spencer looked as though he would like to lay about him with a stout stick, but managed to control himself. Near the end of the gallery a pack of snarling curs surged upon the Prime Minister as though to subject him to personal violence, and in the fearful crush which occurred at this point several of the glass cases were smashed, and the contents damaged. The demonstration was not marked by that crowning disgrace, however, thanks to the efforts of some gentlemen, properly so called, who, although likely enough Tories themselves, showed their deep disgust at the behavior of the unmannerly brutes around them by loudly and alternately protesting and cheering, and finally by helping get Mr. Gladstone into a less crowded corridor, along which he walked without further molestation to his carriage outside. The foregoing are the facts as vouched for by *The Sun* reporter,

who was a witness of the disgraceful scene from beginning to end.

### Conservative Comment on the Scene.

*The Times, London.*—The event is to be regretted, for, when all is said and done, Mr. Gladstone was the guest of the Prince of Wales, and even in an assembly essentially hostile to his views of to-day, as an assembly instinct with the imperial spirit must be, he is entitled to the respect which belongs to distinguished old age.

*The Morning Advertiser, London.*—The fact may be held as the regrettable, but it serves to emphasize the wide divergence of sympathy between the men who recognize the importance of that imperial unity of which the institute is a type and the man who is credited with a desire for its destruction.

### *St. James Gazette, London, May 19.*

"No, do not hiss him, for his hair is white  
And that spare form has weathered eighty years.  
An old, old man, my Lord, who surely nears  
His final failure, conscious that the fight  
Is lost to him! Let there be truce to-night.  
Hail him with silence! No opponent's jeers  
Can injure him as do those nightly cheers  
Of Parnellite and anti-Parnellite."

*Geo. W. Smalley, London correspondent of The Tribune, New York.*—The hostile greeting to Mr. Gladstone at the Prince of Wales's reception at the Imperial Institute on Wednesday evening is regretted, even by his opponents, but it was spontaneous and irrepressible. There were 20,000 guests, and they were largely of the middle classes. Mr. Gladstone was hissed and hooted whenever and wherever he appeared. He traversed the building and gardens amid an ever-spreading storm of execration. The hisses and groans for the Prime Minister were at times so general as to drown the cheers for the Prince of Wales and for the Duke of York and Princess May. London never beheld such a scene, and, it may be hoped, will never behold a similar one. It is felt strongly that Mr. Gladstone's age and position, and his own unfailing courtesy to his opponents, ought to have protected him against this courtesy. But if you care to know what English feeling about Home Rule really is, such an incident tells you more than anything else that has happened.

### A DEFLECTION FROM THE JESUITS.

A stir has been created by the secession of Graf (Earl of) Hoensbruch from the Jesuit order. He was for many years an ardent defender of its institutions. He has commenced a series of articles in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, in which he accuses the order of destroying all individuality.

*Deutsche Zeitung (National Liberal), Vienna.*—The fact that Graf Hoensbruch has left the Jesuit order will not annihilate it, but it is nevertheless a matter of great importance and significance. We need not take everything that has been said against the order literally, and yet there remains enough to weigh heavily against it. The order has certainly demoralized the Catholic population which was under its influence. Graf Hoensbruch will not perhaps have to fear the fate of Pope Clemens, who is said to have been poisoned because he disbanded the order; but he will be the object of many attacks. The majority of the German people will, however, see in his action nothing but the deed of an upright man who acted according to his conscience.

*Germania (Centre Party), Berlin.*—With genuine sorrow we record that Graf Paul Hoensbruch has left the Jesuit order, and this sorrow will be shared by all who know him, either personally, or by his writings only. And we are doubly sorry to hear that one who has so long and ably defended the order in the *Germania*, intends now to publish a series of articles against it in the very periodical which he formerly attacked. The Catholics remember the unfortunate brother in their prayers.

### Current Events.

#### Wednesday, May 27.

Immense damage is caused by rain-storms in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York; lives lost on Lake Erie.....The National Commission orders the resignation of Theodore Thomas as Musical Director of the World's Fair.....Col. William P. Carlin, of the 4th Infantry, is promoted to Brigadier-General.....The Senate Investigating Committee inspects Ellis Island and the method of handling immigrants there.

The House of Commons votes closure and passes the amended second clause of the Home-Rule Bill, 287 to 225.....The failure of the Royal Bank of Queensland causes a gloomy feeling on the London Stock Exchange.....A fight between Czechs and Germans occurs in the Bohemian Diet.....A battle, with considerable loss of life, is reported between the French and Siamese.

#### Thursday, May 28.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church begins its session in Washington; Professor Craig, of McCormick Seminary, Chicago, is chosen Moderator.....At the World's Fair, the Illinois State Building is dedicated.....Governor Flower says he has disposed of the last of the Bills before him, and has vetoed items in the Supply Bill amounting to \$530,000.....The Infanta Eulalie and her husband arrive in New York City.

Emperor William unveils a monument to his grandfather; at a subsequent dinner he reiterates the necessity for passing the Army Bill.....The conclusion of a treaty between Spain and Germany is announced.....The Bank of England discount rate is advanced to 4 per cent.

#### Friday, May 29.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland give a reception at the White House to the members of the Presbyterian General Assembly.....President Calloway, of the Toledo, St. Louis, and Kansas City Railroad, is appointed receiver for the road by Judge Ricks in Cleveland.....The Infanta Eulalie is formally welcomed in New York, and taken by special train to Washington.

A heavy missile is thrown at Mr. Gladstone while in the compartment of a railway train; it barely missed the Dean of Chester in the next compartment.....At Hull, the strike of dock laborers is settled.....The Italian Ministry resign.....A recently issued Uscce expels the Hebrews from Russian Asiatic provinces.....In Rio Grande do Sul, Government troops are drawn into an ambuscade and routed by the insurgent forces.

#### Saturday, May 30.

Attorney-General Olney says that the law against opening the World's Fair on Sunday will be enforced by the Government.....By the breaking of a floor at the World's Fair seventy women drop *en masse* a distance of twelve feet; nine are seriously hurt.....The Infanta Eulalie and suite are officially received at the White House.....In New York City, the Manhattan Elevated rejects the propositions of the Rapid Transit Commission.....The Archer & Pancost Company fail; liabilities \$1,000,000.

The French Chamber authorizes the prosecution of M. Baudin, Socialist Deputy, for assaulting the police.....The Czar of Russia is reported ill.

#### Sunday, May 31.

The loss by fire in Saginaw will reach a million and a half.....Many lives are lost by forest fires in Michigan.....In New York City, the mercury reaches 90° in the street.

The Government of Nicaragua forbids the Pacific mail steamers to call at San Juan while that port is in the hands of the revolutionists.....About 250,000 people attend a demonstration of the Irish National League of Great Britain in Hyde Park, London.

#### Monday, May 22.

The Swiss exhibit at the World's Fair is closed by the Swiss Commissioner on account of the arrest of one of the exhibitors by United States customs officers.....The Secretary of the Navy assigns Commodore Oscar F. Stanton as commander of the South Atlantic station.....The new cruiser *New York* on her official trial trip makes an average of 21.07 knots an hour.....State Commander Cleary, of the G. A. R., orders Noah L. Farnham Post, of New York City, disbanded....In New York City, the property of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company is attached at the instance of the Astor Place Bank.

The International Congress of Miners opens in Brussels.....Premier Giotelli has agreed to reconstruct the Italian Cabinet.

#### Tuesday, May 23.

The World's Fair National Commission votes for Sunday opening.....The Infanta Eulalie is entertained at a State dinner at the White House.....The Presbyterian General Assembly begins consideration of the appeal in the Briggs case.....A. A. McLeod resigns the presidency of the Boston and Maine Railroad.....The National Bank of Elmira and the National Bank of Deposit, N. Y., fail.

News is received that the Nicaraguan Government troops were defeated with great loss, by revolutionists on Saturday.....Two of the French delegates to the Miners Congress at Brussels are expelled from Belgium by order of the Government.....It is reported that upwards of 100 people were killed by a landslide in Norway.....Lord Salisbury speaks at Larne and Belfast against Home Rule.

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